NO COMPARISON

THE SUN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO PAPERS PRINTED IN LOWELL. IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER, WE CAN PROVE IT.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR — LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898. — 8 PAGES 1 CENT



GEO. R. TITUS of the Bachelor Club.

BACHELOR CLUB

Opens Its Fourth Season of Dancing Parties

MOST ENJOYABLE AFFAIR IN PRESCOTT HALL.

Many New Features Mark the Occasion.

With a most enviable record of three years of happy social events the popular Bachelor club opened its fourth season of dancing parties in Prescott hall, last evening with the same members doing the honors, and the same rare collection of sisters and girl friends that has made the Bachelors theenvied of all the young men. One familiar face was missed, that of President Leonard J. Jewett, who is quite ill at his home. Expressions of sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery were heard on all sides.

As before, the Bachelors made no attempt at decorations, the ball room scene in itself making artistic embellishments unnecessary. Hibbard's orchestra, a most agreeable adjunct of the club, with popular "Joe" directing, furnished music, discoursing many new dances, and several of the old Bachelor favorites.

The march was on at 8.30 o'clock, and was led by George E. Titus and Miss Nellie Bottomley, followed by Albert G. McCurdy and Miss Florence A. Manning, Melrose C. Titus and Miss Annie Welch, F. B. Brannan and Miss Marcia Coggeshall, Olin C. Johnson and Miss Spalding, M. S. Clark and Miss Sadie Slader of Jamaica Plain.

The march introduced several new and attractive evolutions, which enhanced the picturesqueness of the affair.

After the march an order of 16 numbers with the customary extras was enjoyed, the final waltz being reached with the midnight bells.

The officers of the affair were: General manager, George E. Titus; floor director, Fred H. Cole; aids, Melrose C. Titus, Albert G. McCurdy, Olin C. Johnson, Leonard J. Jewett, Fred B. Brannan, George McDonald, William E. Robinson, Marion S. Clark and Harry H. Bond.

BOWLING.

The bowling committee of the Highland club defeated the Highlands in a closely contested game on their alleys last night. The score: Bowling Committee—Anderson 520, R. Welman 472, Dickerman 513, Barron 494, Hawes 457. Total, 2491. Highlands—T. Murphy 479, A. Kittredge 410, Stiles 519, Farrell 479, Church 467. Total, 2354.

The Belmonts defeated the Lowells by more than 100 pins at the Wamesit alleys last night. Fullerton was the only man to reach 500. The score: Belmonts—Adams 432, Fels 445, Stevens 416, Runels 453, Wilson 459. Totals, 2240. Lowells—Kelley 419, Howes 369, Fullerton 504, Fee 423, Boulger 412. Totals, 2122.

Do you burn coal? W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, will sell you some coal that will burn.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The 10-year-old daughter of Eliza Tremblay of 416 Moody street was run down by a bicyclist on Moody street yesterday morning about 11.40 o'clock. She was returning from school and attempted to cross the street, when she was thrown violently to the ground. Inspector Laflamme assisted her to here home, but could not catch the culprit.

The greatest hit to date—Dow's Menthol Cream for the cure of cold in the head and all nasal affections.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher — The Kind You Have Always Bought

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the prettiest weddings of the fall season, occurred last evening, when Mr. P. W. Farrell, local agent of the Henchel Brewing Co., and a prominent Elk, and Miss Della A. Veo, a charming young resident of Bowers street, prominent in French social life, were united in marriage. The ceremony took place at 6.30 o'clock in the cosy little chapel of St. Jean Baptiste church on Merrimack street, a large gathering of relatives and friends including the ladies of the Cercle Albani, of which the bride is a member, witnessing the happy event. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I., who prefaced it with brief and eloquent congratulatory remarks to the happy young couple. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Robertine Veo, and the best man was Mr. Garrett Farrell of Lynn, a brother of the groom. The maid of honor was little Miss Ruth



P. W. FARRELL, the Bridegroom.

Whete of Boston, and the page, Master Allen Drury of this city. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white Duchess with silk and passementerie trimmings. Her maid was becomingly attired in blue Swiss mulle over blue taffeta. The bride carried roses and the bridesmaid chrysanthemums. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride, 63 Bowers street, hwere the reception was held, many friends tendering congratulations. The house was prettily decorated with elaborate clusters of chrysanthemums in a variety of colors, and a dainty wedding collation was served. Miss F. Drury and Miss Dorothy Raymond poured. Among the out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Farrell of Lynn, parents of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell left on their honeymoon on a late train, and will be at home to their friends at 782 Moody street in December. They were the recipients of a valuable collection of wedding gifts.

BAILEY-MARR.

Miss Elizabeth Marr and Mr. Albert Bailey were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the rectory of St. Anne's church by the Rev. A. St. John Chambre. Mr. Thomas and Miss Margaret Marr, brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and bridesmaid. The young couple received many beautiful presents. They left on an early train for Boston, and on their return will reside on Robinson street.

CARLEY—BARTLETT.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Fenton Carley of North Billerica and Miss Bertha Elsie Bartlett of this city, took place yesterday afternoon at 59 Beacon street, Rev. F. A. Warfield officiating. Following the marriage ceremony there was a reception, at which the D. L. Page Company catered. The ushers were George H. Perry and Edward M. Bartlett. The hapy couple on their return from their honeymoon will reside in North Billerica.

FARQUHAR—WEBSTER.

Mr. Stewart Farquhar, an official at the Concord reformatory, and Miss Sadie Webster, an employe of the Lowell bleachery, were united in wedlock yesterday afternoon at 53 Church street by Rev. J. M. Craig. Mr. Frank Farquhar was best man and Miss May Ross of Toronto, Can., was bridesmaid. On their return from their wedding trip the enwly-married couple will reside at Concord.

BRITTON—MOSHER.

Mr. Percy E. Britton and Miss Mary Mosher were united in matrimony last evening at 43 Blodgett street by Rev. H. Lockhart. The bridesmaid was Miss Lois Titcomb and the bes man was Mr. Henry Mosher. The happy couple will reside at 43 Blodgett street.

DEVOID OF TURMOIL

Marlboro Strike Conducted in Orderly Manner.

No Public Discussion as Yet—The Workmen Reply to the Statement of the Manifesto.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 17.—The manufacturers show a disinclination to give out any official statement of their position, but one individual manufacturer who is willing to talk says they will not enter into any controversy with the labor officials, which is interpreted to mean that the manufacturers will not meet the representatives of the union for a general discussion of the situation. Another manufacturer says that whatever they have done so far has been done for the best interests of Marlboro. They want nothing of a quarrelsome nature and believe in keeping quiet and allowing matters to cool down.

Everything has been quiet about the factories and a stranger would see nothing to indicate that a strike was in progress. The S. H. Howe company paid off its employes yesterday, but there was no unusual crowd about the shops, and there was no undue excitement. Several socialists have been in the city attempting to secure halls in which to address the operatives, but thus far their efforts have proved unsuccessful. A new labor paper made its appearance yesterday as an outcome of the strike.

The executive committee of the strikers gave out a statement last evening in which they expressed themselves freely in regard to the published interview with Mr. Howe, in which he stated at length his alleged difficulty in selling goods in competition with other firms. The committee states that Mr. Howe uses the same illustration of cost price—90 cents on his shoes, and 86 cents on his competitors goods—as in 1893, when Mr. Howe asked for a 10 percent reduction, and said on the public platform that unless he got it he would be unable to do business. The committee assert it to be common knowledge and admitted by Mr. Howe that the following two years were the most successful of his career. In view of this remarkable success, following upon an unsuccessful request for reduction in wages, the strikers feel that it is entirely possible that Mr. Howe may be mistaken now. As special reasons for taking this view of the case, they assert that in 1893 the country was in the throes of a financial panic, while at the present time the country has experienced two years of prosperity, and prominent men on all sides are freely predicting increased prosperity as a result of the recent elections, with a further boom in all industries incident to the termination of the late war with Spain. The committee assert that if Mr. Howe's illustrations of equalizing wages between the five-dollar men and the two-dollar men be at all accurate, then Mr. Howe should meet them upon the basis of arbitration; and they further suggest that the statistics of the earnings of shoe workers as published by the state and nation should be revised to include the wages stated by Mr. Howe and thus raise the average.

The committee regret Mr. Howe's statement that hot meetings are being held, and state that all meetings of the strikers have been orderly and all conclusions reached after calm consideration. They assert that Mr. Howe's expressed feelings of friendliness toward the striking employes are reciprocated by all, and say that it remains a mystery to them how Mr. Howe and Mr. Wright have become so changed that they now declare against the organization of labor, while they have always advocated it heretofore.

John A. Frye, one of the manufacturers against whom a strike has been declared, has reduced the rent of his tenants 5 percent, and the Marlboro Building association, in which Mr. Howe is a heavy stockholder, has also reduced the rent of its tenants.

One of the manufacturers states that the rumor that it was the intention to cut wages 10 percent is not true; that the desire is simply to equalize wages.

WILL WAIT AWHILE.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The state board of arbitration and conciliation held a session yesterday, at which the Marlboro shoe controversy was the principal subject of discussion. Commissioner Barry reported on the condition of affairs as he found them on a visit on Tuesday. It was finally decided, as it appeared that the manufacturers in the seven factories had ordered repairs to be made in anticipation of next season's trade, and as this is the season when a partial shutdown occurs annually, the time was not ripe for the board to offer its services.

PATRIOTIC BOYS

Wound up in Jersey City Police Court.

WANTED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY

But Came to Grief at Camp Meade.

New York, Nov. 17.—Two runaway boys from New London, Conn., wound up in the police court in Jersey City today. One was charged with vagrancy, the other with larceny, and a Jersey City boy, whose acquaintance they formed last evening, was also arraigned for larceny.

The Connecticut youths were Leo Shandeo, 15 years and John L. Sullivan, 16 years of age. The Jersey City boy was George Meyers, aged ... Justice Nevins held Meyers for the action of the grand jury and remanded Shandeo and Sullivan. The charge of larceny against Sullivan will probably not be pressed, and when the parents of the boys come for them they will probably be permitted to go home.

When the war broke out the youth of the tow boys prevented the realization of their martial ambitions, but later on they managed to reach Camp Meade by stealing rides on freight trains. They blacked boots for Company A men of the Third Connecticut regiment, hoping this would lead to the desired chance for joining the soldiers. The soldiers had no money, so the boys gave credit, and the recent departure of the regiment for the south left them penniless.

FOUND A BUNDLE.

While patrolling Dutton street last night, Officer Cogger found a bundle of cloth suiting, which now awaits an owner at the police station.

OFFICE TO LET—A nice office to let in The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

PERSONAL.

Peter H. Savage, the well-known undertaker, has returned home from New York, whence he accompanied "Joe" Donohoe and Dr. Carroll, who sailed on the "Kaiser Wilhelm" for Bremen, Germany.

Mr. James McDermott, not the popular undertaker, is quite ill and under the medical care of his family physician at his home at the corner of Gorham and Kidder streets.

Mr. Thomas Emerson, formerly proprietor of the Jackson house, but now of Boston, was in Lowell yesterday.

Maj. Charles A. Stott was re-elected vice president of the Home Market club at the annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Rev. H. Lockhart is to deliver an address this evening at Cambridge in the Free Baptist church.

We Sell the Most Clothing Because We Sell the Best, and We Sell the Best for Less Money than Others Ask for Downright Poor Qualities.

Our larger outlet and superior purchasing facilities make this possible. This fact is so easily demonstrated that no man need be in doubt. For instance, take our rich, pure, all wool Covert and Kersey Box Overcoats at

$10.

They are lined with fancy plaid worsted, satin sleeves and shoulder lining, made with raw edges, lap seams and are not only equal but superior in quality and fit to many Covert or Kersey Overcoats offered in Lowell at $15.

Unless you want something extra fine you can't make a mistake in making your selection from this line.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

NEXT WEDNESDAY

Company M, Ninth Regt. Will be Mustered Out.

AMBULANCE CORPS ENTERTAINS R. E. BELL.

Tickets for Soldiers' Banquet are Out.

The tickets for the soldiers' banquet will be placed on sale, and judging from thenumber of applications already made, the entire number will be quickly sold. Committees from the different companies will distribute the tickets.

The executive committee visited the armory yesterday to determine the arrangements necessary to the comfort of the guests, and to arrange for decorations.

The members of the ambulance corps tendered a reception and supper last evening to Dr. Robert E. Bell, and Comrades Sloan and Walker of the U. S. hospital corps of the 6th and Dexter of Co. C, orderly sergeant to Col. Rice. Corporal Mulvey of Boston was present, as were many ex-members of the corps.

Dr. Bell read an interesting paper upon his experiences at Fortress Monroe. He paid his respects to the memory of the late Sergeant Wenden, and spoke in favor of having the ambulance corps instructed in hospital work.

Corporal Sloan and Private Dexter related their experiences also, and supper was served at the Rockingham.

A special meeting of Company C, 6th regiment was held with a large attendance last evening. It was voted to hold a concert and ball at the armory on Dec. 14, with dancing until midnight. The tickets will be 50 cents, ladies half price, and the proceeds will be given to the relatives of the late Sergeant Wenden and Corporal Bellamy. Tribute was paid at the meeting to the valor of Private Francis McGlynn, who so bravely remained behind in Porto Rico to care for two sick comrades, Privates Roby and Delmore.

Lieut.-Col. Donovan of the 9th, accompanied by Lieut. Henley of Clinton, was at the armory yesterday. Co. M will be mustered out next Wednesday. Capt. Mitten and Lieut. McNulty are both ill.

Corp. Fred W. Barnes was tendered a reception and supper at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Ferris in London street last evening.

Comrade Harry Bates of the ambulance corps has not been in good health since his return north, and a trip south was advised by his physician. He accordingly left yesterday in company with his father, for the south, where he will probably remain all winter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Editor: At the earnest solicitation of his many friends, Edward J. Rigney of ward four has consented to allow his name to be used as a councilmanic candidate. "Ed.," as he is best known by the boys, is one of the cleanest and brightest young democrats in Lowell. He has been closely identified with the democratic city committee of ward four for a number of years, and with Ed. in the field it would be wise of the other candidates to look sharp.

WARD FOUR.

The only candidate for the democratic aldermanic nomination in ward four, and from present indications the only one who will be in the field from that ward, is James F. Miskella. Mr. Miskella made an admirable run last year, falling of election by only a few votes. The party throughout the city has a particular regard for this young man because of his straight democracy and his adaptability for holding a position in the board of aldermen. While in the common council he was the leader of the democrats in that body and mapped out a course of action that brought credit to him and his colleagues from the citizens and business men. His renomination without opposition will be a deserved tribute to this young democrat.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

"All Coons"—Look Alike,

But all Cigars do not taste alike or smoke alike.

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Is the Cigar to smoke. It is different from other 10c. Cigars—Better, sweeter and more fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

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Banquet, Highland and Russian Halls, For Parties, Dances, Etc.

Apply to Room 1, Urban Block

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TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

Of Lowell.

DEPOSITS:

July 1, 1898.............................. $ [illegible]

Oct. 11, 1898............................ 1,661,911.50

BANKING ROOMS:

Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue

C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 50c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.



SOPHIA LYONS, the Lowell Woman, Again in the Toils at New York for Shoplifting.

FRANK H. CONANT

News of His Death at Annapolis Received Yesterday

WAS AN ENGINEER IN THE NAVY.

Accompanied Grant During His Trip.

Frank H. Conant, brother of E. B. Conant, and who served as chief engineer on the Resolute during the late war, died yesterday at Annapolis, Md. A telegram to this effect was received by his brother yesterday afternoon.

Deceased was a son of the late Julius E. and Laura M. Conant and a brother to E. B. Conant, Frederick Conant, George W. Conant and Miss Augusta F. Conant. Mr. Conant passed through the schools of Lowell, graduating from the Edson grammar, the Lowell high school, class "77," the Woburn Institute in 1878 and the U. S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1882. Since the war he has been stationed at the Naval academy as lecturer to the senior class.

He was aboard the Pensacola that accompanied Gen. Grant during a part of his trip around the world and in Japan and China he was a member of the personal suite that attended the general during the remarkable demonstrations in his honor in those countries.

Mr. Conant's service has been mostly on foreign stations and it has taken him around the world twice. For three years he was in charge of the electrical experimental station in New York, where appliances were tried before placing them in use in the new ships the government was building to increase the strength of the navy.

He leaves a wife and two children; the youngest being but three days old.

FUNERALS.

LAMPHERE—The funeral services of the late A. J. Lamphere will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at his late residence in Chelmsford Centre, and the G. A. R. service will be held at the grave.

Putnam & Son

For All Social Functions

We provide every article required by men who observe the conventionalities and dress correctly.

FULL DRESS SUITS — For evening wear made by Rogers, Peet & Co., from fine German twilled Worsteds and crepes. Plain or silk faced coats, perfect fitting and made by custom tailors; coats and vests from $17.00 to $35.00. Suits from $22.00 to $45.00.

TUXEDO SUITS — From Rogers, Peet & Co. for semi-dress, stag parties and club wear.

INVERNESS OVERCOATS — From Rogers, Peet & Co., to wear with dress suits; cape silk lined, no sleeves: silk hats also.

ACCESSORIES. All of the small articles in perfectly correct form for full dress. Dress shirts with extra wide bosoms. Dress white vests single and double breasted. White and pearl Suede and Kid Gloves. White lawn cravats, white lawn band bows, 3 for 25c. and up to 25c. each. Full dress satin shields; white and pearl studs and cuff links. The latest ideas in collars and cuffs. Black lisle thread half hose.

BOYS' TUXEDO — Suits, white vests and fixings for full dress.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.



COL. ROOSEVELT, Who Lectured at Boston Last Night.

COL. ROOSEVELT

Lectured In Boston Last Night.

ON THE MOVEMENT WESTWARD.

The First of a Series of Eight Lectures.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered the first of a series of eight lectures on "The Western Movement of the American People" before an audience of 1200 people in Huntington hall last night, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. The audience was enthusiastic in its greeting of the leader of the Rough Riders, and it was some minutes before he was able to proceed with his lecture, which was of a purely historical nature. Colonel Roosevelt traced the advancement and expansion of the English, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and French during the 15th and 16th centuries, discussing the character and progress of their movements into South Africa, Australia, South America, and into America itself. He spoke particularly of the backwoodsman of North America and his predecessors, and described vividly the hardships which he endured and the progress he made in pushing the frontier further and further westward through the dense forests. He eulogized the backwoodsman as an honest, manly, thrifty man, and said that the foundation which he laid for American government and institutions was of the very finest character.

THE AUXILIARY NAVY

NAVAL ARCHITECTS DISCUSS TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Value of Yachts In Time of War. Views of Experts on Models of Our Coming Battleships—Monitors Not So Popular Now.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, in session at New York, had something to say recently about "The Steam Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary," and W. P. Stephens, editor of Forest and Stream, who read a paper on that subject, discussed the work of the transformation and conversion of naval auxiliaries of all kinds at the beginning of the war with Spain, and dealt exhaustively with the use of yachts and ocean tugs for sea service as fleet tenders and for general service.

"The possibilities of the yacht fleet at that time for conversion to war uses were," the paper continued, "even from a theoretic standpoint, far from promising. Many of the vessels were ill fitted in model for real service at sea. There was a lack of displacement for the added weights of armament and ammunition, of berthing space for crew, of bunker space and suitable locations for magazines. The nominal speed, in many cases low in itself, was not realized, even in smooth water, and in a sea there was a serious loss of the average working speed. There was no protection, no distilling apparatus; the capacity of the water tanks was generally inadequate and the decks were not designed to withstand the shock of the guns. The draft, as a rule, was greater than was necessary or desirable.

"The nature and extent of these defects were fully realized at the outset, but under the circumstances there was no other course but to take the yachts as they were and to make the best of them. All things considered, they have done their work quite as well as was to be expected. They have served a certain necessary purpose and they were capable of doing even more had it been required of them.

"The lessons to be derived are, first, the necessity for timely preparation in the speedy building up of an adequate navy, and, second, that to be done properly this work must proceed for a term of years according to a comprehensive and systematic programme, completed in advance and carried out as nearly as possible without change through successive administrations. The present use of the yacht fleet being confessedly but an emergency measure, the question naturally suggests itself as to whether such a course would have been necessary had our navy been theoretically complete in all of its branches; notably, had the gunboat and torpedo arms, instead of being exceedingly weak, been developed to the same extent as in other navies. This question may at once be answered in the affirmative, for the reason that none of the vessels of the gunboat or torpedo boat types is adapted for the special service demanded of the converted yachts.

"The suggestion has been made that some scheme of co-operation between the government and individual yacht owners might be put into practice whereby, in return for certain privileges or compensations on the part of the former, the latter might be induced to plan any new yachts with a direct view to their conversion to war uses. The objections both to this method of procedure and to the general policy of reliance on the yacht fleet are very strong. On the part of the government, the only effective inducement to be offered to the owner must be in some form of subsidy, a sort of special legislation, which is practically impossible. On the part of the owner, his personal requirements are directly opposed to those of the war vessel.

"While the actual co-operation of the government and the yacht owner is hardly practicable, each may study with profit the lesson now before them. It is obviously to the interest of the government to encourage the building and use of yachts; apart from the indirect advantages of a national pleasure fleet there is always the possibility of an occasion like the present, when the larger vessels must be depended on as a dernier ressort. While nothing can be done in the way of direct financial aid, it is a wise and sound policy to encourage yachting by the removal of all unnecessary and oppressive regulations. On the part of the owner, it must be apparent to him now, if never before, that his interest lies directly in putting his money into a vessel that, as far as possible, possesses the prime essentials for conversion to war use. It may happen, as in this case, that the opportunity to sell her at a fair figure is coincident with a temporary inability to use her on account of war. How far he can go in the compromise between his individual requirements and adaptability for conversion is a question to be settled with his designer, but he will hardly fail to realize that it is too important a matter to be disregarded entirely, as it has been in the past."

The paper then proposed the recognition of three new classes of vessels smaller than the Petrel, of about 800, 400 and 200 tons, of low speed and great simplicity and durability of construction. In discussion of the paper, Captain J. W. Miller of the New York naval reserves said that vessels such as proposed were certainly needed for a second line of defense. The yachts that were purchased for this purpose had not been entirely suitable, he said, and had been purchased at maximum prices from the pick of hundreds that had been offered. He suggested that only two of the three classes mentioned by Mr. Stephens were necessary. Naval Constructor John G. Tawresey, who served on the naval auxiliary board, stated that not one yacht had been purchased by the government because deemed really suitable to the work to which it was assigned, but only more suited than others. He condoned their lack of water tight subdivisions, stability, coal capacity and fire mains and deplored the amount of woodwork carried.

A paper on "Designs of the New Vessels For the United States Navy," by Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, called attention to the principal features of all the new ships, and was accompanied by elaborate plans and sections. In connection with discussion on this topic, the question "Are the monitors useful?" was also proposed. Lieutenant William P. White said that the service of the monitors was confined strictly to harbor defense work, where as floating forts they were more expensive and no more efficacious than forts on shore. Captain William C. Wise answered him by saying that he considered the Puritan the best ship in the navy and that he thought we ought to have 20 more monitors. In the discussion of the armor of these ships, it was asked whether the small number of larger sized shells that took effect on the Spanish ships at Santiago was normal. Lieutenant White answered that it was not, though he did not know why. He said 30 per cent of all the larger sized shots fired should have been effective, whereas only about 3 per cent struck their mark.—New York Sun.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BACK FROM PORTO RICO.

Civil Engineer Speaks of Business Opportunities In Ponce.

Edmund Alsop, a civil engineer, who was formerly in the employ of the city of Philadelphia, but who resigned his position about Jan. 1 for the purpose of going to Porto Rico to secure a general idea of business prospects at that place, has recently returned and the other night gave a Philadelphia Press reporter his views on the question. He expressed himself as being delighted with the people at Ponce, and said their desire today is to become more like Americans and to live in accordance with American laws and regulations. He found them a kind, generous, hospitable, but cautious sort of people. In his judgment, many of them would make good Americans.

After reciting some incidents which explained the generosity of the people at Ponce Mr. Alsop said his object in going there was to sound the people and ascertain whether there was room for a bank, trust company and other business industries. Before going, he said, he had consulted with a great many business men, many of whom lived in Philadelphia, others in Pittsburg and some in western states. In every case he found business men eager and willing to furnish capital if they were reasonably certain that a project in which they might interest themselves would prove to be a success.

"In Ponce," continued Mr. Alsop, "I found that the place was greatly in need of an American bank; also a trust company. The people there have, to a great extent, been misrepresented. They are intelligent, highly cultured and take a critical view of every subject which attracts their attention. They are very anxious that congress shall lose no time in framing laws and regulations for them. It is possible that in a few weeks a branch office will be established at Ponce by some wealthy and influential men in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which will be a preliminary step to opening a bank or trust company at that place. It would be impossible to put a bank or trust company in working order there for at least six months."

Mr. Alsop said that he would not advise any young men who had a few dollars or even a few hundred dollars saved to cherish the idea of going to Ponce to establish a business at that place. "The climate is fine," said he, "but the man who hasn't got lots of money cannot better his condition by going to Ponce."

A New Club.

There will be a new club in New York which will have for its members nearly all the smart set of both sexes. It is to be modeled somewhat after the Vaudeville club of a few years ago. The members will meet at Sherry's at midnight, and there will be performances by vaudeville artists and supper and dancing. It will be really a place of fashionable resort after the opera, and it will take the place of many private entertainments which were projected this winter.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Journal.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

DEATHS.

SIMES—Mr. Ira A. Simes, an old resident of Lowell, died yesterday afternoon at his home, rear of 11 Union street. He was 68 years of age, and is survived by a widow. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

MARTIN—Annie Martin, aged 27 years, a nurse in the Corporation hospital, died yesterday at that institution. Her remains were forwarded today by Undertaker Young to West Canaan, N. H., for interment.

HAS RETURNED HOME.

Mrs. Martha Wood, the colored lady, who attempted suicide yesterday, was so far recovered as to be able to leave St. John's hospital this forenoon, and return to her home.



There is a widespread and false impression that a man, in order to be a good physician, must be more or less heartless. People mistake heartlessness for nerve. The two terms are far from synonymous. A man may have a nerve of steel and a heart as tender as a mother's.

Of all the specialists in the world, there probably are not two that have as wide an experience in the treatment of women's diseases as Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. With the assistance of his staff of able physicians, he has prescribed, in the past thirty years, for many thousands of women. Dr. Pierce is pre-eminently a sympathetic physician. Perhaps more than any other man in the profession he realizes the hardships of woman's work, and the disadvantages under which she labors because of the weak, delicate and susceptible structure of the feminine organism. His immense practice in diseases peculiar to women forced upon his recognition the fact that women would never take the proper care of their health, so long as that care required the repugnant "examinations" and "local treatments" insisted upon by nearly all physicians. After years of study he invented a remedy now known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that is an absolute and unfailing cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of diseases peculiar to women. This wonderful medicine cures in the privacy of the home, and does away with the necessity for obnoxious "local treatment." It imparts health, strength, vigor and elasticity to the organs distinctly feminine and fits for wifehood and motherhood.

In paper covers, 21 one-cent stamps; cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPAIN'S ANSWER

Presented to the Commission Today.

Spaniards Propose Arbitration on Construction to be Placed on the Words "Control, Disposition and Government."

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The meeting of the Spanish and American peace commissions began at 2.15 p. m., and ended at 3 p. m.

The Spanish commissioners at the joint session this afternoon, presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent, the memorandum of today was handed to the Americans without being read, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday next. The Spanish communication will be translated this evening, and its contents will be discussed by the United States commissioners tomorrow at their usual daily session.

The Spaniards, in their communication today reaffirm the position which they have assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words, "Shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," in article 3 of the peace protocol do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms, and, therefore, the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words, "The control, disposition and government."

ORDER PREVAILS

All is Quiet at Marlboro Today.

The Howe Company's Factories are Idle—Manufacturers Say They Will do Their Utmost to Preserve Peace and Order.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marlboro, Nov. 16.—Both sides in the present difficulty in the shoe manufacturing industry here reported practically no change in the situation this forenoon. The four factories of the S. H. Howe Shoe Company, one of the Rice & Hutchins and J. A. Frye & Co. establishment, are idle, and no work is being done at these shops.

Although over 2000 shoe workers are on strike in this city, Marlboro has seldom been so quiet. There has been no friction of any kind. Thereh as been no friction of any kind, and the strikers are orderly. The manufacturers all say they will do their utmost to see that the peace is not disturbed, which is taken to mean that no imported labor will be brought here, for the present at least. Although rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the manufacturers will soon make some kind of an offer to the strikers, up to noon today none of the reports could be verified.

A GREAT PROTEST

The Colored People Express Their Indignation

At the Slaughter of Members of Their Race—Want the Attention of Congress Called to the Outrage.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 16.—The auditorium of the Bethel African M. E. church was crowded with colored people last night, drawn together to express their indignation at the slaughter of negroes at Wilmington, N. C., in South Carolina and Mississippi. A committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and reported a series in which disgust was expressed at the outrages perpetrated upon colored people in the south and that it was time to ask for the finding of some remedy to correct such abuses and the President be asked to call the attention of Congress to the widely increasing evil in order that such action be taken by Congress to prevent a re-currence of the outrage in the future.

A resolution was also introduced and adopted providing for the selection of five colored citizens by the chairman, who shall constitute a standing commission to bear to the colored people of the country much the same relation as was borne by the Cuban Junta to the Cuban patriots.

SOPHIE LYONS

IS AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 16.—Sophie Lyons, wife of Ned Lyons, bank burglar, and herself one of the most notorious pickpockets and shoplifters in this country, was arrested in a West 23d street dry goods store yesterday afternoon, and passed the night in the Mercer street police station.

Mrs. Lyons has been keeping quiet since last Christmas, when she was arrested in the dry goods district and kept in confinement until all danger to the large retail stores had passed. Today she was charged with shoplifting and the stolen property was found in her possession when she was searched at the police headquarters.

Mrs. Lyons is about 48 years old and is said to be wealthy. She has two daughters, who are in a convent near Paris, and she lives in a handsome house, which she owns, near Coney Island. She frequently goes to Europe to see her children, who are ignorant of her criminal career. She began operations as a shop-lifter at the age of 12 years, and has frequently been in the hands of the police of this city and of European capitals.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 16.—George Dyer, of this city, fell from the ninth story to the basement of the new Masonic building this morning and was instantly killed. Mr. Dyer was about 40 years of age and unmarried.

SUCCEEDS CUMNOCK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 6.—It is announced here that S. W. Jones succeeds J. W. Cumnock as treasurer of the Manchester cotton mills of Manchester, N. H.

OFFICE TO LET—In The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

WHY USE **Pond's Extract**

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT IS UNEQUALED FOR PILES.

Why not something else?

Because:

DR. J. J. THOMAS says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract Hamamelis I have ever used."

DR. O. G. RANDALL says: "Nothing can equal Pond's Extract. I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."

DR. J. C. MITCHIE says: "Pond's Extract of Hamamelis Virginica is the only reliable article I have found."

DR. H. K. WEILER says: "The difference between Pond's Extract and so-called Witch Hazel is the difference between a cent and a dollar."

DR. H. F. MERRILL says: "It is far superior to any I have used in strength and purity."

DR. R. J. HARRISON says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."

DR. POWELL says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."

And numerous others of similar purport.

And that's why.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COTTON PLANTER DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 16.—James S. Richardson died last night at his Dahomey plantation near Benoit, Miss. His death was sudden and was due to heart trouble. His home was in New Orleans, where he was a leader in society and was interested besides in every public institution in that city.

Mr. Richardson was probably the largest individual cotton planter in the world. He cultivated in cotton about 25,000 acres of land, mostly in Mississippi.

THE "MAD FAKIR."

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Simla, British India, Nov. 16.—Trouble is brewing in the upper Swat valley, where the notorious "Mad Fakir," at the head of 600 men, is preparing to attack the Nawab of Dir and create a rising against British rule.

PROF. KENNEDY DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Nov. 16—Prof. Thomas A. Kennedy of London, Eng., died at the home of his sister in this city yesterday of Bright's disease. Prof. Kennedy was a well known hypnotist and had just arrived from Australia. He was taken suddenly ill in Melbourne and left at once for this country. He had intended to make a tour of the United States before returning to England.

PRESENTS FOR SOLDIERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16.—The transport St. Paul will sail on Friday for Manila with about 2000 tons of supplies of which 200 tons are Christmas presents for the soldiers in the Philippine islands. The vessel will carry as passengers 21 wives of officers, 41 enlisted men and five officers, and two clerks for the quartermasters' department.

FACTORY BURNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15.—The extensive factory of the Carr-Lowry Glass company in West Port, a suburb of Baltimore, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will reach $125,000.

A NEW COURSE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Upon recommendation of Captain Crowninshield, a course over which to speed the torpedo boats built on the Atlantic coast has been selected on the Delaware river, just below the mouth of Christina creek, near Wilmington, Del. The course is a mile long.

WANT MORE FIGHT

Leader Aguinaldo Threatens Us With War.

DEWEY SAYS AGUINALDO IS TREACHEROUS.

The Army Officers Expect Trouble.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 16.—Capt. John Barneson, commander of the United States transport Arizona, has arrived here from Manila on leave of absence. Capt. Barneson left Manila Sept. 21. He said the general impression among army officers was when the peace commission concludes its labors the United States troops will have serious troubles with the natives. Admiral Dewey told him that Aguinaldo was not only unreliable, but treacherous. It is said that Aguinaldo has promised his men that immediately upon the withdrawal of the Spaniards he will declare war against the United States. He says he will kill off the American soldiers faster than the United States can ship them to the islands.

THREE FAST BOUTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Three fast bouts were pulled off before the Illinois Athletic club last night. The results were as follows:

John Root of Chicago knocked out Tom Lansing of Louisville in five rounds, catch weights.

George Kerwin of Chicago, secured the decision over Jem Curran of England in six rounds, catch weights.

Tommy White, of Chicago, and Perry Queenan of Milwaukee, fought a six round draw, catch weights.

FUNERALS.

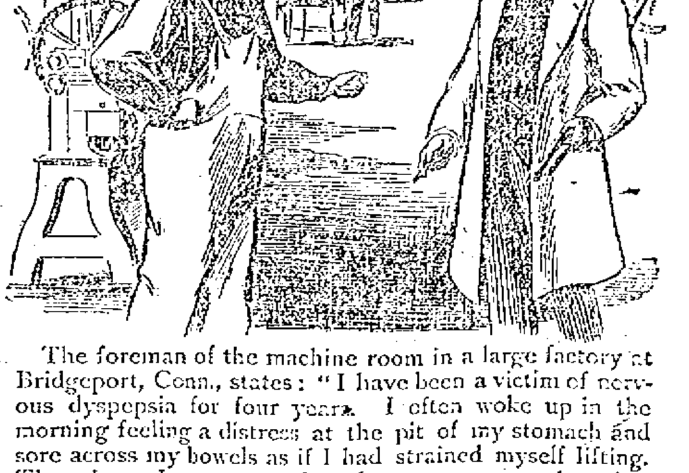
QUINLAN.—The remains of Mary Quinlan, who died in Lynn Monday, were removed to this city this morning for burial. Mass was celebrated at the Sacred Heart church, Rev. Fr. McElroy officiating. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

IVORINE

It cleans the house and all that's in it, from the kitchen floor to the baby's delicate skin. Because of the cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap found in every package of Ivorine it supplies SOAP FOR HOUSEWORK AND TOILET FOR ONE PRICE. You only pay for the Ivorine—the Toilet Soap costs you nothing. Both Washing Powder and Toilet Soap are guaranteed par excellence by the fame of Williams' Shaving Soaps.

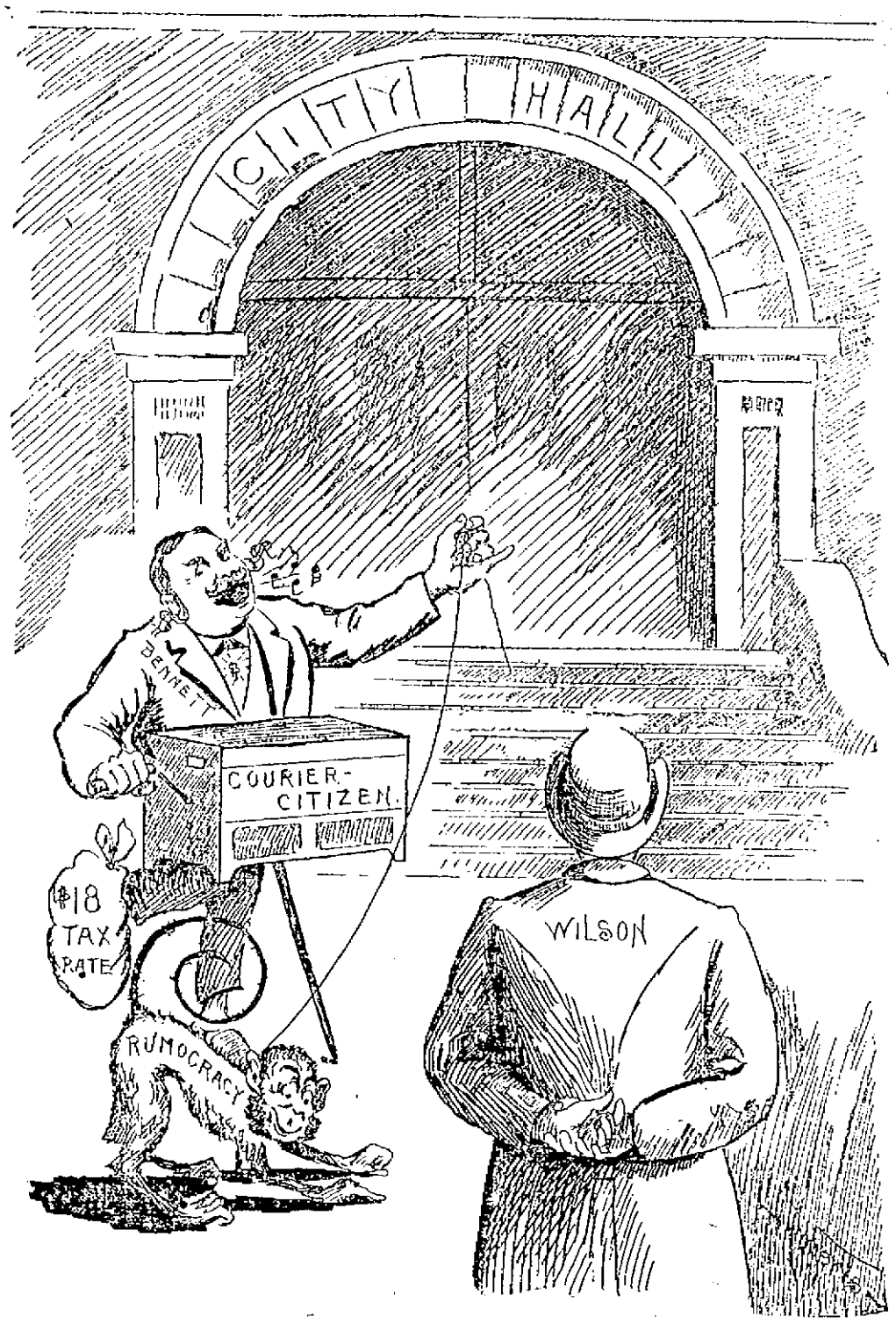
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

WASHING POWDER



The foreman of the machine room in a large factory at Bridgeport, Conn., states: "I have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for four years. I often woke up in the morning feeling a distress at the pit of my stomach and sore across my bowels as if I had strained myself lifting. The minute I got on my feet the gas commenced to rise, there was a tendency to nausea and I wanted to vomit. At other times I could neither throw off the gas nor vomit either and it was then that I suffered most terribly. After this had gone on a long time my son induced me to try Ripans Tabules and the effect was simply wonderful. They hit the nail right on the head and they have made a new man of me so far as the comfort of living is concerned."

A new style packet containing [illegible] in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. [illegible] RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.



YOU'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.

BENNETT—"The puir auld cellar patriots, are frail and feeling sair,
And weel I ken they'd miss thee lad, gin ye came hame na mair.
Me party's sick, me monk is tired; they'd perish but for me,
I canna leave the office now, ye'd better bide a wee.
I canna leave the office, John, ye'd better bide a wee."

A PROCLAMATION

On Thanksgiving Day Prepared by Mayor Bennett

CALLING FOR MORE GENERAL OBSERVANCE.

Special Thanksgiving Service in Associate Hall.

In acordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States and the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, appointing Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, I desire to urge upon the citizens of Lowell a more general and enthusiastic observance of the day than usual.

As a city, we are especially grateful for the share we have had in the national prosperity, for the honorable part our own brave and loyal citizens have borne in the successful issue of the war for humanity, and for the safe return of so many of our gallant soldiers, who risked all in defense of our country. Mindful of the unnumbered blessings, past and present, which the Heavenly Father has bestowed upon us, tenderly remembering the heroes who have given their lives on their country's altar, let us as citizens of Lowell, ever foremost in the pursuits of peace and righteous warfare, set apart Thursday, Nov. 24th, in church and home, for praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God.

A special Thanksgiving service will be held in Associate hall, at 10.30 a. m. on Thanksgiving day. It is earnestly desired that all should gather here for a glad Thanksgiving service. The returning soldiers of the Spanish-American war, the G. A. R., Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, high school cadets, and all of the soldiers and sailors of the various wars of our country are especially invited and seats will be reserved for them until 10.30.

"And may God hear the prayers of His people, and continue to the republic the blessings of His divine favor."

Your obedient servant,
J. W. BENNETT, Mayor.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER
Is the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

Again Defeated by the Lawrence High

IN FOOT BALL GAME AT FAIR GROUNDS.

Features of the Game In Detail.

The Lawrence highs again defeated the Lowell highs, and this time the victory was rendered more stinging because of the game being played on local grounds.

Yesterday's game was the second of the Lowell and Lawrence boys, and also was it the second defeat the latter team dealt to Lowell.

About 100 people were at the Fair Grounds yesterday and the gathering was composed principally of the students and teachers of the school in Lowell. The Lowell team played very well, but when a touch-down for them was almost a certainty, young Morrison, C. F., of the Lawrence, by masterly moves, succeeded in getting the ball over to Lowell ground and finally scored a touch-down and then a goal kick beautifully placed set his admirers to cheering.

The first half stood 6 to 0, favoring Lawrence, and in the second half the down river team, by a safety advanced their score to 8, while the locals found it impossible to reach their goal once. Jacques at centre for Lowell took the place of Cronin. The summary:

LAWRENCE.		LOWELL.
Brewster le		re Delaney
Santford lt		rt Gallagher
Gatwood lg		rg Field
W. Smith c		c Jacques
Ruph rg		lg Kellher
C. F. Morrison rt		lt Jewett
Taylor re		le Wood
Morgan qb		qb Loughlin
A. Smith lhb		rhb White
Brunham rhb		lhb Foster, Hill
C. E. Morrison fb		fb Frost

Score—Lawrence, 8; Lowell, 0. Touchdown—C. F. Morrison. Goal from touchdown—C. F. Morrison. Safety—C. E. Morrison. Umpire—Garrity. Referee—Jacquit. Time—15 and 20 minute halves.

The Carlisle Indians would like to arrange a game of rugby with any team in the city at 125 lbs. for Nov. 19. Send all challenges to G. W. Emsley, 20 Weed street.

L. M. Cooper, formerly of Belvidere, dealer in ladies' cloaks, suits and furs, has removed to larger quarters at 16 Merrimack square, opposite car waiting room.

FAIR AND SUPPER.

BY THE LADIES' AID OF THE FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

At Highland hall, last evening, was held the opening of the fair and supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid committee of the First Spiritualist society. Mrs. Pihl, Mrs. A. M. Coggeshall and Mr. F. H. Coggeshall formed the general committee.

There was a literary, musical and art entertainment in conection with the fair and supper. Mrs. Anna M. Coggeshall, assisted by Miss Blanche Hazel Brainard, had charge of the entertainment. The following took part: Mr. John S. Jackson, president of the society Mr. John Banks, Mr. F. H. Coggeshall, Mr. Thomas Brainard, Walter Coggeshall, Thomas Pickup, Mr. George Roberts, Miss Florence Pickup, Miss Pearle Chamberlain, Miss Daisy Brainard, Miss Minnie Pihl and Mr. Robert Oldrody. Mr. John Stanley also appeared in bell ringing specialties.

The Earle sisters of Nashua furnished the art part of the entertainment. There were recitations by Miss Hazel Brainard, Master Leslie Farrington, and banjo solos by the Erie club, and the Earle sisters. The closing number of the entertainment was the old woman that lived in the shoe. Miss Daisy Brainard was the old woman, who had so many children that she didn't know what to do. Following is the personnel of her noisy family:

Marguerite Jordan, Frederic Jordan, Georgie Jones, Hazel Brainard, Mabel Sanborn, Ethel Frazer, Elsie Jones, Faith Doty, Bertha Bond and the Misses Pihl. John Banks was musical director for the entertainment.

The table committee were: Coffee and cake, Mrs. Quinn, Hattie Perry, Eva Perry and Mr. Bert Page ice cream, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Cora Brown and Bessie Banks; pound table, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Farr; fancy table, Mrs. Miriam Jackson, Mrs. Bertha Bird and Mrs. Ida Cunningham; mystery table, Mrs. Fred Jordan and Mrs. Hattie Fletcher; candy table, Mrs. J. B. Arthur and Mrs. Blanche Foster.

Among those present from out of town were: Ormond Spead of Wyoming and Walter Small of Hudson, N. H. The fair will continue this evening to be followed by dancing.

Dyspepsia and Divorce.

A social theorist has come to the front with another remedy for the divorce evil—good cookery. A well fed body often induces a contented mind, and the hand that can make appetizing dishes is not one to be lightly tossed away. Perhaps after all the secret of feminine supremacy lies closer to the kitchen than to the library.—Baltimore American.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

LABOR MATTERS

CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

When a Man Has No Right to Do Right—Private Luxury Criminal.

Not for a moment would I excuse the individual from becoming in the fullest sense of the term the living incarnation of the truth which he proclaims. A profound and searching simplification of one's life is the beginning of social service. Under no circumstances is private luxury tolerable. It is not only not Christian; in a world of wretched want and poverty it is indecent and criminal. There can never be any justifiable splendor save communal splendor, giving beauty and glory to each individual life.

There is a passion for individual perfection, an effort to escape the sin and guilt of the world, that is at bottom a profound spiritual selfishness, an inverted egoism. There are times when to do the absolutely right thing, as we call it, would be most disturbly treasonable—the greatest wrong a man could do. There are circumstances under which a man has no right to do right, when he can be individually guiltless only by being guilty of the blood of others, only by the betrayal of sacred trusts. There are places and crises in which a man must be morally wrong in order to be nobly true and spiritually right, and considerations of public morality may compel a man to endure relations which are profoundly immoral from his point of view, but which are the embodiment of the highest legal and conventional morality.

For instance, in the present system of things a college education is a monopoly of opportunity. By teaching in a Christian college supported by interest or profit on endowments I am a monopolist as well as Mr. Rockefeller, but I do not see that I can further the kingdom of God by having nothing to do with colleges or by bringing up my children in ignorance in order that I may have a barren individual guiltlessness. I cannot leaven the world by taking leaven out of it in order that I may monopolize some of it for my own salvation, for that is what it comes to. If I so save my life, I lose it, as I ought to lose it. If I would have part in removing any individual or organized sin from among men, I must get under it. I can do nothing by taking a position in Mars and then talking at the world from the long range of superior advantage. That is always immoral.

But if there is no individual extrication from a wrong social system will not the effect of preaching thus be baffling and paralyzing to individual responsibility? Some of you, I know, have been anxiously asking this question while I have been speaking. Yet it seems to me that I have been doing nothing else than heap up the responsibility which Christ and the times call the individual to manfully bear. I have tried to show that the charge a man has to keep is the common well being of all his brethren, and not merely his own soul.—Professor George D. Herron.

A BLOW TO LABOR.

New York's Convict Labor Law Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

The court of appeals has handed down a decision which has attracted comparatively little public attention because of the political campaign, but which is certain to be discussed with lively interest as soon as the legislature meets. This decision is of importance to trade unions throughout the country, inasmuch as it nullifies as unconstitutional a statute enacted on the demand and for the sole benefit of organized labor. It is bound to open up again the whole vexed question of convict labor.

When the legislature of 1894 enacted a law requiring that prison made goods manufactured in other states and sold in this state be plainly branded as such, there was serious doubt that it could stand. This doubt was shared, we believe, by the very lawyer who, as a member of the statutory revision commission, drafted the bill. When the test came, the law was promptly declared to be unconstitutional. In 1896 another law was passed, intended to meet the constitutional objection by extending the compulsory branding to prison made goods of this state as well as of all others. It is this remedial law which is killed by the court of appeals.

The salient point of the decision is not difficult to grasp. It is based upon the fundamental guarantee that a citizen cannot be deprived of his property without due process of law. It contends that such deprivation exists when statutory provision so discriminates between goods of equal value and excellence—as in the case of a convict brand—as to discourage the sale of one class by an appeal to popular sentiment. It denies the right of the state to extend its police power to the protection of certain workmen in their wages against the competition of certain other workmen in penal institutions, and holds that if such a right were permitted to stand it would point the way to similar and wholesale discrimination, involving age, size of family, and what not.

It is true that the competition of prison with free skilled labor in this state has been greatly diminished by legislation, but it is still considerable, and with the competition created by the penal institutions of other states will now, in view of this latest decision, revive one of the most vexatious and elusive problems which have occupied legislative attention since organized labor became so potent a factor in partisan politics.—New York Mail and Express.

Bread on the Water.

Pittsburg is going to build a $750,000 armory, and over-third of the sum has already been subscribed by bankers, manufacturers and other business people. Carnegie's Steel company has handed over $20,000; Frick's concern, $10,000; Jones & Laughlins, $5,000, and other well known labor crushers proportionate amounts. It's a mighty cold day when the plutocracy doesn't understand its own interests.—Lancaster (Pa.) Labor Leader.

MASKED INIQUITY.

THE GROWTH THAT IS ACTUALLY IN THE LINE OF DETERIORATION.

Constitutions Written by Hands That Are Dead—Fulcrum and Lever Needed to Raise Us to the Plane of a Genuine Democracy.

[Special Correspondence.]

A great modern English historian, as historians go, has said, "Revolutions come because nations move on and constitutions don't." And there was nothing of the radical thinker in that historian. He believed in the rights of aristocracies to rule. Virtually every Englishman has believed in that doctrine up to about ten years ago, and not many have as yet changed their minds on the subject. How long shall aristocracies or plutocracies exist in any nation when the bulk of the people have been imbued with the real spirit of democracy? Have we ever had any approach to a real democracy anywhere? Can any such thing be compatible with industrial monopolies, as we have always had and have today with a vengeance? No social compact can be a democracy as long as legislation rests on privileges to groups of men for them to fix up the destinies of the rest.

And so constitutions are human contrivances which move not, and so they have no life, and so they are dead. Please remember that that was said by an English aristocrat, and a historian on top, a man highly esteemed by all men of high degree. God has never evoluted anything that does not move; that does not grow in consonance with all objects around. It takes men, and the best men in each nation, to devise something that cannot move and cannot grow and which as such shall sooner or later become an obstacle to progress, a regular nuisance. Do you know what happens to things that cannot grow for good? They grow for evil, they bring decay to all they touch, they deteriorate everything with which they may be connected. Neither men as individuals nor men grouped in nations can trifle with the logic of facts, the logic of the universe.

Of course the social organization must rest on certain general principles of public conduct, but why should the dead fix those principles for the living? And why should we have so little confidence in ourselves as to bind us to abide for any 50 years, for any ten, for any five, to any specific rules? Who does that with himself? Besides, has not God left us certain maxims of basic honesty from which we cannot deviate without having to suffer from it? In those maxims, few, simple and plain, comprehensive to any men above the level of the idiot, we have the constitution that forever binds men and nations to respect each others' rights, but as we don't mean to do that each nation has to have her own dead constitution—dead because it is based on privileges, on monopolies, on injustice, crude or refined, open or hidden.

As a matter of actual fact, each social compact constitutes a nucleus of iniquity more or less enveloped with a mask of righteousness. Each nation paints that mask with her own colors and tells the other nations, Don't you see how my colors, the colors of my mask, are brighter than yours?

About 23 centuries ago a certain scientist asked his friends and admirers: "Do you want me to raise this earth of ours from its center of gravitation? Give me a fulcrum on which I may rest my lever." Nearly 19 centuries ago the world was taught how we could raise this earth of ours from the center of iniquity legalized by human laws. It is also a question of fulcrum and lever. The fulcrum is public honesty. The lever is our collective reasoning power applied to enactments respecting the equal rights of all men.

Take now a rapid survey in the historical development of the 19 centuries we have mentioned. Where is that fulcrum of public honesty? Where is the lever of our combined reasoning power, the lever to rest on the fulcrum in such a way as to raise the world from its gravitation center of sin into its gravitation center of righteousness? Look at the naked fact that in this nation of ours the workers spend over $50,000,000 per annum in enriching the papers which stand for all fundamental social sins, and even less than $250,000 to let a few papers linger and often perish the ones who try to attack social monopolies and barbarisms right and left. The average patriot—patriot in the best sense and not in the farcical one—is forced into a fit of wrath, face to face with that fact.

The idea of using our reasoning power for purposes of public honesty! Who thinks of that? Some here and there, to be sure, but we need many of them. We need enough to constitute the only parliament worthy of freemen, a parliament which at least once a year should meet at the polls to formulate a few precise enactments, embodied in very few words, such regulations, approved by majority popular vote, to stand as the living constitution, forever moving on just as fast as required for the joy and manhood of all in each national compact. But as long as we rely on dead constitutions and are afraid of living ones, as long as we give to a few men the power to do just what they see fit with God's given rights to us, what can we expect as long as that takes place? Nothing but a modification of public evils, nothing but kaleidoscopic changes by which social iniquities are painted with fresh, bright colors, but remain essentially as black as ever, if not more so. JOSE GROS.

His Golden Rule.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo is known as the "golden rule mayor." He owns a big factory in which the employees work but eight hours a day and enjoy numerous holidays. The only rule he has posted up is, "Do unto others as if you were the others." At Christmas he shares with the workmen the profits of the past year.

MISERY AT JOBS.

The Awful Condition in One of Ohio's Coal Mining Towns.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce sent a committee recently to investigate the situation at the mining town of Jobs, O., where there has been little work of late and where wages are low when there is work and the system of company store and company landlord prevails. An Enquirer correspondent accompanied the committee, and from his account of what was learned of the condition of the miners and their families the following is taken:

Of the miners' cabins, the first house visited was that of Thomas Smith. It contained three rooms, 14 feet square, a few pieces of dilapidated furniture, walls papered with scraps of newspapers and wall paper, with little pieces of rag carpets and worn out oilcloths on the floor. The house was full of children, some not clothed for school, a sickly little barefooted baby sitting in the middle of the floor. Mrs. Smith said: "This was the first time we ever had to go to the commissary, and I hope it will be the last. We have enough to eat now, but we are not very well fixed for clothes. I have no bedclothes or shoes for myself or children."

William Brown's little house was next visited, the interior being much the same as Smith's. Four children were scantily clad, one little boy had on an old worn out lady's jacket or sack from the commissary. Mrs. Brown said: "I hope I will get a new dress when work picks up. I haven't had one since I was married six years ago."

D. W. Northup's home was like the others, although he seemed to think he was better off than the majority of the poor people, having two small pigs and some corn to feed them that he had raised. Northup was fantastically dressed in an odd looking suit of clothes out of the commissary, that didn't fit him.

Conrad Weln said: "I don't see how these people have been able to exist, judging from my own experience. When I came, I had some money saved up and owned my own house. I have a small family, only two children. I have used up my money, and am now in debt, and I don't drink. I live economically. How those men with big families have got along I cannot understand."

At Nick Biermon's house there was abject misery—six in this family, the children shoeless, the father sick with his ankle sprained and not able to work; in debt and discouraged.

Thomas Miller, six in family. A daughter, aged 17, with no shoes and an old dress out of the commissary, blushed with mortification and ran crying from the room. Miller's wife died, and he has been forced to send his father and mother to the poorhouse from abject poverty.

The last place visited was once the prosperous little home of John Geara, whose lot is indeed one of despair. In one room lay a daughter 17 years old with typhoid fever. A younger daughter, assisting her tired mother about the house and who had been ordered to bed by the doctor today, hid herself when the committee came in. Three grown sons were slowly recovering from typhoid fever, none yet able to work. In the back room, with head bowed upon his massive breast, sat Geara with bare feet and downcast eyes. The poor man, who was scarcely able to raise his head from fever, glanced up like a hunted animal, and with tears streaming from his eyes proudly declared he didn't need assistance, but pitifully owned that he had no shoes. He is the most destitute of all.

Stay Away From Hawaii.

A joint committee of lodges of the Knights of Pythias in Honolulu has issued the following:

The annexation of these islands by the United States has caused many of our brethren to project attempts to better their condition or to find employment in what they consider a new country. Such we consider it our duty to warn and to speak to in plain terms.

The social and business communities of these islands were old and well established before the rush to California. This is in no sense a new country. The only opportunity here is for the man of large capital.

There is no employment here for mechanics of any kind or for unskilled labor. Many men of ability, of good habits and first class recommendations are now here practically stranded. There were idle men in Honolulu before the American flag replaced the Hawaiian flag.

All lines of small business are fully filled and in most cases overcrowded. Do not come here unless you have the assurance in advance of steady employment or have the capital to engage in land development enterprises requiring large means.

We spread this positive advice because we wish to save brethren disappointment and distress. We state the facts, as in more than honor bound, and trust sincerely that this circular will accomplish its mission.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Patent attorneys learn that the inventor of the Mergenthaler typesetting machine has perfected a new machine which is an improvement upon the old one and which he can manufacture and sell for about $1,000. Those who claim to know about the invention predict that within five years all small printing offices in the country will be equipped with typesetting machines, and that the number of typesetters will be cut down one-half. This is a gloomy prospect for a trade which has already felt seriously the competition of machinery.—New York Letter.

Labor Bureau In Western Australia.

The colonial government of Western Australia proposes to form a labor bureau. At first the bureau will be in the form of a registry office, where employers and workmen may be brought into contact, but its operations may be extended.



A DOCTOR'S VISIT
Is always followed by a doctor's prescription, and when you want to get it filled promptly, accurately and from the purest and freshest drugs, bring it to us. Physicians' prescriptions are a specialty with us, and we have all the newest discoveries in medicine that can fill prescriptions from the best in the country.

Goodale's DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

SMOKE UPMANN'S EXTRA 5" Cigar
Always Uniform, Always Good.

WHEN THE
Foot is at Ease
The brain and nerves are at rest, You get all the ease that is needed while walking in our Famous
$3.00 SUNLIGHT SHOES.
Newest lasts, newest materials, newest designs, newest shapes. All these things are worth getting when one Buys Shoes. You get all these in the Sunlight Shoes.
High grade repairing.

Sunlight SHOE STORE
W. S. CRADY.

NEW YORK HOTEL. 963 Broadway, New York. 150 richly furnished rooms, 50c., 75c., $1; Broadway's largest Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant; lunch and oyster house; wine table d'hote 50c.; music; lunch 25c. JULIAS A. ROBINSON.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. Washington Place, adjoining Broadway, New York. No cooler, better ventilated, pleasanter or convenient hotel or location elegantly rooms; popular prices; table d'hote lunch 25c.; table d'hote dinner 50c. JULIUS A. ROBINSON.

Credit to All.
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing. Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Corporative Supply Co., 59 Central street. Open evenings

Stove Weather
Is now with us. Have you a stove that suits you?
No matter what others may say don't buy a stove until you see ours. We can and will save you money,
RANGES
There are many. Some are very good; they're all called good by the salesman; there is only one best. Our customers say that ours is the best range they ever used. Look at our Ranges and you will join the majority and sound the praise of the GRAND PRIZE RANGE.

GAYNOR & CO.
85 Prescott Street.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. — 25c. Per Month.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.

The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

THE SECRET OF OUR MISGOVERNMENT.

"What think you, can be done to bring down the tax rate and secure better city government?" is a question we often hear asked among the citizens who are tired and weary of the present regime, its high taxes, and its general inefficiency.

In response we hear "a change in the charter" proposed; we hear the election of business men advocated, and various other panaceas, which if tried would prove as disappointing as the "economic administration" at present in charge of the city government.

Some people think it would pay the city to attach a salary to the offices of councilmen and aldermen so that better service might be secured. Perhaps this would have a good effect but the men who are in the main responsible for the extravance and mismanagement are as often the paid officials as the unpaid. At the present time we have a business man at the head of the government, a man of experience, elected solely with a view to better and more economic government; but the city still continues to roll up higher tax bills; to use the public money in a way that cannot be said to be for the benefit of the majority. Yet who will come forward to point out a remedy? The theorists have tried their hand in tinkering at the city charter. They have changed it over and back again, and with what result? We are not a whit better than before. On the contrary we seem to be worse if anything.

Is it possible then to improve upon the government of our city and keep it permanently on a higher plane? Certainly it is, but how? Other cities have better government and lower taxes than we, wherefore the difference? There is one principle that can always be depended upon, and that is that the city which has the largest proportion of home owners will have the best managed government. Lowell is far behind in this respect, the percentage of the home owners in our population is surprisingly small, and what is still worse those who do own their homes make no special effort to take the city government out of the control of those who do not own their homes. Go to the caucuses of either party, and who will you find there? Seventy voters who do not own their homes to one who does. Is that right? Does it show a proper spirit among the tax payers? Certainly not. They should go to the caucuses every man of them and look after the nominations. They should see that good, honest and reliable men are nominated, men who have a personal interest in the promotion of economy, the improvement of our public streets, buildings and parks, within reasonable bounds, men who will not allow the city to incur expenses it cannot pay without resorting to extraordinary measures, or drawing upon the future to meet current expenses. This has been the bane of our city government in the past and it cannot be stopped unless the tax payers exercise the greatest vigilance in the caucuses, on election day and at public hearings—first, to see that the right men are chosen, and second, to see that they serve the interests of the city while in office.

In a city like Cambridge or Newton, where the percentage of real estate owners in the community is very large, the government is better, more business-like, more economical: the city gets more for its money because more people feel a personal interest in its welfare.

If we could increase the number of houseowners, the problem of better government would be solved at once. If this cannot be done then it remains for the tax payers to unite in eternal vigilance to prevent abuses. The smaller the proportion of taxpayers numerically, the greater is their responsibility. Another point in line with our argument is this: A very large proportion of our tax payers are non-resident. They are home owners in some other community, but they own the factories here and care nothing or less if possible for the condition of our city, beyond securing what they want and fighting against the payment of the assessed taxes. This is a negative force that operates continuously against the welfare of our city. This is where the city of Lowell suffers. Suppose the taxes paid by the mills were divided among 500 resident tax payers, who would have a real interest in our city, what a force they would exert for good government! When the men who do not own their homes—the men who rent tenements on board out come to realize that if taxes are high, if the public money is wasted, they, too, will have to pay their share, they will take a more lively interest in the welfare and protection of our city. If taxes are high, rents will be high, and thus the men who hire tenements will have to pay, and they in turn will raise the price of home comforts upon the members of their household.

If ever there was a time when an economic government and taxes were needed, it is the present when 2000 tenements through the city are idle, and when many of the owners are unable to pay the taxes thereon. Here is the culmination of bad government, not only in the city, but in the state, and particularly in the nation. There might be some hope of relief if the national administration turned its attention to home affairs instead of spending over a million dollars a day wrung from the people of the nation and spent upon our newly acquired colonies.

To get every voter, or as many voters as possible to feel a personal interest in the welfare, progress and prosperity of our city seems to offer the real and only solution to the problem of better municipal government. It seems that much more might be done in this respect than is done at present, for while a great many profess a real interest in the welfare of the city, they do not exert themselves in opposing those who are bent only on the spoils of office, and the expenditure of as much as possible of the city's money.

We commend these suggestions to those who whine over our deplorable city government, and never do anything for its improvement.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT BY ST. JOHN'S SOCIETY.

At the North Chelmsford town hall, last night, were held an entertainment and dance under the auspices of the popular St. John's Total Abstinence society of that village. The attendance was not quite as large as the attractions deserved. Many were present from Lowell. The early evening was devoted to magic and optical illusions, presented by Prof. H. L. Williams, the well-known Lowell magician, assisted by Mr. W. A. Parker. Music for the entertainment and the dance which followed was furnished by Pegues' orchestra of Lowell. The following were the committee in charge: P. T. McMahon, chairman; John E. Crowley, J. E. Hogan, M. A. Conley, J. F. McManimon, and those in charge of the dancing were: P. T. McMahon, general manager; Walter Finch, floor director; James Barrett, assistant floor director; John McTague, James Small, John McMahon and John Gray, aids.

The parsonage of St. Patrick's church is undergoing extensive repairs preparatory to the celebration of the golden jubilee of the venerable pastor, Rev. Michael O'Brien next February.

The Merrimac Gun club of Lawrence will conduct its Thanksgiving shoot on Thursday next, to which several Lowell marksmen have been invited. The first event will be at 9 a. m., and no one will be barred.

IN A FEW WORDS.

Sufferers from Piles May Learn of a Harmless, Lasting Cure.

There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one which can be depended upon with certainty to cure obstinate, long standing cases and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook of Howe, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months ago I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since.—Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

Mr. Frank Smith, the well known and popular druggist of Ypsilanti, Mich., in speaking of the Pyramid Pile Cure says: "A year ago I sold C. C. Potter, 119 Hamilton street, Ypsilanti, Mich., a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. He made the following statement to me today: 'I have been troubled for twenty years with itching piles. Have tried nearly everything that promised relief, but got very little help until one year ago I called on my druggist, Frank Smith, and got a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. The one box used according to directions was, in my case, a perfect cure as a year spent without any symptoms of the trouble has convinced me.'

Although a comparatively new remedy, its popularity is such, that all druggists now sell it; if your druggist hasn't it in stock, he will get it for you if you ask him, at 50 cents and $1.00 per package.

A pamphlet describing the cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

AN ERROR UNIVERSAL.

The Idea That Gold and Silver Have Intrinsic Value.

THE BANE OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Fallacious Notions Concerning the Nature of Value—If Anything Had Intrinsic Value, Supply and Demand Could Not Control It.

The mind of man can hardly conceive of an error more universally believed than that gold and silver have intrinsic value. "Indeed it is the bane and the curse of economic science." Barton said 200 years ago that "nothing can have intrinsic value." Yet eminent writers on political economy keep talking of intrinsic value as though there is such a thing. Webster speaks of "the intrinsic value of gold or silver." He also says: "In political economy value is often distinguished as intrinsic and exchangeable. Intrinsic value is the same as utility or adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of man."

If this definition of intrinsic value is correct, it follows that everything useful, or that may become so, has intrinsic value. It is probable that God in his divine economy created nothing without a use. If so, according to this definition everything has such value, whether man is familiar with its inherent properties or not, but this definition is wrong. Who will speak of the intrinsic value of a bicycle? It may have utility or adaptation. It certainly satisfies the desires or wants of man. It is useful in many instances, but it does not necessarily follow that it has intrinsic value.

There is, there can be, no such thing as intrinsic value in anything. Value is a creation of the mind. It is human estimation placed upon desirable objects. Value is always extrinsic. It is a relative term. For instance, we say an ounce of gold is worth so much. Why? Because the government will coin it into so many dollars. If no one would exchange his labor or the products of his labor for the dollars after they were coined, what possible value would they have? It is demand that creates all values. Take away the demand from anything, and its value will cease. This would not be worth as much without demand as with it because its value is inherent. Suppose all the governments of the earth were to quit coining gold simultaneously, it would certainly depreciate in price fully 50 per cent, or one-half, because its chief demand would be destroyed. The gold supply on hand, including coin, would not be consumed in the arts in the next 50 years.

Now, if its value were intrinsic—that is, in itself, independent of human desire—its demonetization would not affect it. Its value would remain the same. Then, too, if the value of the precious metals were intrinsic it would be forth the same amount at all times, at all places and under all circumstances. Intrinsic value cannot change with changing conditions. Quantity would not affect it. It would not matter whether there was much or little of it. Supply and demand could not control it. Legislation would not affect it as it does gold and silver. Intrinsic value cannot be destroyed, modified or changed. It is eternal—everlasting. It is said eggs are selling for several dollars a dozen in the Klondike regions. Has the intrinsic value of gold gone down or that of eggs gone up? What would a ton of gold have been worth to Robinson Crusoe as long as he remained a hermit upon his island home? Not one cent. He would have exchanged it all for a suit of clothing.

If the Rocky mountains were touched with the philosopher's stone and turned into gold, will any sane man pretend that gold would then be as valuable as now? Certainly not. It would depreciate in price because it increased in quantity. Professor Jevons, who was a gold standard writer and an accepted authority, says: "It has been usual to call the value of the metal contained in a coin the intrinsic value of the coin, but this use of the word intrinsic is likely to give rise to fallacious notions concerning the nature of value which is never an intrinsic property or existence, but merely a circumstance or external relation." Therefore, when people talk of "intrinsic" value in anything, they are either ignorant themselves or they are attempting to deceive others.

War Taxes Permanent.

If the Dingley law is to stand unchanged, we do not doubt that some features of the war tax will have to remain permanently. A prohibitive tariff cannot be a revenue raiser, and the more nearly it is prohibitive the less the revenue it yields. It does, however, enable the monopolists at home to tax the people to line their own pockets, and that was the purpose of the Dingley law. We get some revenue from products we must import because they cannot be found in this country. But the monopolists are given the opportunity to exact tribute from the people as an additional burden. The latter support the government and in addition make millionaires of those whom the tariff especially favors.—Manchester Union.

New Way of Raising Revenue.

We have found a new way of raising revenue which helps to show the absurdity and prick the pretension of the old way. Our commercial statistics show that a high tariff is a wasteful way of raising revenue and does not possess any virtue to offset its shortcomings in this respect. On the other hand, the new form of taxation affords a way of retreat from the false position in which many old sentinels of the Chinese wall find themselves and many there are who will avail themselves of it.—Boston Transcript.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Automatic Expansion and Contraction Are Impossible.

But what is claimed by the advocates of so called "sound money" for an "elastic currency" is far more than is here indicated. It is claimed for such a currency as is now proposed that it will expand and contract at all times in response to business wants. A currency that would automatically expand and contract so as always to supply just as much currency as is wanted and no more might be an ideal currency; but, in fact, no such currency is possible.

It is claimed that under the banking system now before congress the banks can and will put out currency just as it is wanted, and when it is no longer wanted will take it back. This may be a very tempting theory; but, in fact, there is no such relation between money supply when that supply, as in the case of paper money, is limitless and practically costless, as admits of automatic adjustment, and for a simple reason.

The effect of an increase in the currency is always twofold—first, it stimulates business, and, second, it raises prices, and as prices rise the demand for money increases, and it does not diminish until from some other cause prices fall. Business never takes up and gives back money automatically. Rising prices call always for more. They take up, but don't give back. Expansion is all easy enough, but contraction is always through panic and collapse. Banks go on issuing currency while the tide of business runs high, and then to save their gold they stop accommodations and a collapse of business follows. This is the history of all such currency. McCullough, in his "Notes to Adam Smith," states exactly what always takes place under such conditions. He says: "So long as any individual or set of individuals may usurp the royal prerogative and issue paper without let or hindrance, so long will it be issued in excess, in periods when prices are rising and confidence high, and be suddenly and improperly withdrawn when prices are falling and confidence shaken."

PRIMARY MONEY.

An Injustice on the People to Increase Its Value.

Primary money is the money of ultimate payment or ultimate redemption. Under the gold standard gold alone becomes the primary money, because the whole monetary system is founded upon the gold valuation. Under a bimetallic system gold and silver become the standard or primary money, as gold is on deposit to redeem them. Credit money is that which is issued upon the general credit of the government or of the bank issuing the same. It is really not money at all; it is simply a promise to pay standard money. Examine one of the United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and you will notice that it reads as follows: "The United States promises to pay to bearer $6." Five dollars in what? In the coin that the government adopts as its standard of values.

You can readily see, therefore, how important it is to the people of the world that the standard money, or the money of ultimate payment, should not increase its value. All of the credit money of the world becomes redeemable under a gold standard in gold, and as gold increases in value all of this credit money also increases in value, because it is redeemable in gold. Consequently as gold increases in value—that is, in purchasing power—it increases the value or purchasing power of every bond, promissory note or other security payable in money in such gold standard country. It can readily be seen, therefore, what a terrible injustice an increase in the value of gold becomes to the man who owes money.

They Can't Stop It.

The gold standard papers of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Memphis Commercial-Appeal and Richmond Times strips are doing their utmost to disparage Mr. Harvey's work to raise a fund for the dissemination of wholesome Democratic literature between now and 1900, but that recognized leader of Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, has recognized the regularity and importance of the movement by sending his own subscription, and now, to clinch Mr. Bryan's approval, Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee and also chairman of the ways and means committee under which Mr. Harvey is doing this work, comes out and gives his hearty indorsement to Mr. Harvey's methods. Certainly the movement could not be in more capable and worthy charge.—Mobile (Ala.) News.

Lesson In Protection.

It is estimated that 60,000 factories of all kinds in Spain have, until the opening of the war, been reveling in the beauties and feasting on the fat of high protection. In order to secure to Spanish manufacturers the largest possible returns on their capital the market of the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and the other colonies were forced within their extensive control by means of absolutely prohibitive duties placed upon the products of other nations. It does not require the exercise of very profound or intricate processes of reasoning to trace the relation of cause and effect between the loss of Spain's colonies in both hemispheres and the long continued and grinding system of protection imposed upon her colonies.—St. Louis Republic.

People Will Not Forget.

No Republican newspaper or speaker in Indiana has explained or defended or even referred to the unnecessary issue of $200,000,000 of bonds last summer. It was done to please Wall street, but it didn't please the people, and no amount of bloody shirt waving will induce them to forget or forgive it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Nov. 17, 18 and 19, with Saturday Matinee,
The High Rollers,
A Sensation in Burlesque and
SYLVIA STARR.
The new Goddess, the Queen of High Rollers with thirty other "La Cavalleri" beauties, presenting a well spliced performance, the "Parcels Club" and "A Lady of Quantity," with a pageant olio that will cause tumult in the atrophied senses of the most jaded audience.
Nov. 21, 22 and 23, with Wednesday matinee.
Triumphant return of the Cracker Jacks,
Phil Sheridan's New City Sports
Big shows bigger, larger and better than ever 50—people—50. Entirely re-written and brought up to date. Grand scenic and electrical effects, handsome costumes, magnificent ballets, comedians the funniest, girls the prettiest, presenting the latest and most laughable Parisian comedy, in two acts, entitled "A Day in Paris," introducing the entire company of 50 people. A genuine sensation. Nothing like it ever presented.



SAFE SURE SPEEDY
MME. LE CLAIR'S
FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY
Never Fails.
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS
Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25c two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.
Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.
EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 16, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.27 a. m., 5.55 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.55 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Hamsfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 7.31 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
C. DOUGLAS CLARK, G. S. A. } Ticket office
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A. } at
J. S. MARSHALL, S. N. D. } Middlesex St.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt. } Station.

Boston and Maine Railroad
Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, *6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.28, 7.36, *7.45, w*8.10, *8.57, *9.12, w9.27, *10.00, w10.30, 11.03, *11.12 a m; w12.05, 12.10, w*12.57, 1.43, w2.20, w*3.08, 3.10, *3.47, w4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 5.22, *5.49, w*6.15, 6.22, 7.00, *7.19, w8.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.00, 7.28, *8.15, 8.48, 9.12, a m, w12.05, w1.05, 1.25, w5.30, 6.58, w7.55 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.24, w6.50 *7.33, w8.30 w9.05, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.55 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.55 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.28, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.57, 7.33, 9.10, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.51, 5.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.10, 7.00, 9.37, 11.35 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.24 a m; 1.28, 5.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.24, 6.57 a m, 2.30, 5.30 a m; 12.05, 3.13, 4.05, 6.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.57, 7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 1.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, 5.10 p m (does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Bar Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Bonsport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
For stations on Grand Trunk R. R., via Portland 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.28, 7.01, 7.33, *7.48, 11 01 a m; 1.48, 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.43 a m; 4.28, 5.48 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 6.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 9.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.05, 5.41, 6.50 p m. SUNDAYS, 5 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 7 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, 10.01 a m; *12.12, 1.05, *1.40, 3.41, *5.10, 6.22, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 3.05 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, 5.41 (to Franklin only) 6.50, *7.40 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N D Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.40 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *7.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12 13, *7.40 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; *7.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—9.40 a. m., *7.40 p m.
References: *Express. †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Evenings and Saturdays only. c Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

A LOAD OF
Chickens and Fowl
Dropped into our store to sell for what they will bring, all fresh killed. We will start them at 12c. a lb. for Fowl; 12c. to 15c. for Chickens.
Best Rib Pork Chop, 10c. lb.
Best Shoulders 8c. lb.
Best Round Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
Good Sirloin Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
Good Roasts, 4 to 10c. lb.
20 lbs Best Sweet Potatoes, 25c.
Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Pooke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHUE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHUE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHUE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
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SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
D. T. FINNEGAN.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

Why Is It
That Peter Watson's Bakery supplies are in such demand? Here are some of the reasons—First, they use only the best quality of flour and other supplies; second, their teams will deliver orders to any part of the city; and third, they employ only the best and most experienced workmen, and their goods are always fresh, neat and in great variety. You are always sure to be treated politely while trading in their retail store.
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Ash Cans
All kinds in galvanized iron for $1.25 each and upwards.
Furnace Scoops
The right size to feed your furnace.
Ash Sifters
A great variety.
INCANDESCENT LAMPS
Will cut down your gas bills one half. We have everything in Mantles, Burners, Chimneys and Shades.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city. Being by actual measurement only 6 2/3 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 250 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans, prices and terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

NEW IMPROVED REX
Gas Lights
AT
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neatsfoot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

We Bottle Botz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Botz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT,
Corner Willie and Broadway.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Gately, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The House is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
35 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight.
(Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

Notice,
For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $12 Suits for $10; his $10 Suits for $8; his $5 Trousers for $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

MISSES' SCHOOL SHOES
In Button and Lace Spring Heel with Heavy Outer Soles, made from Union Leather, that gives a flexible comfort to the feet and is great wearing quality and saves the feet with comfort. The price is only
$1.25 a Pair.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON ST.

Beautiful Mirror,
23x33
Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 2½ lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.
UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets.
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

GATELY & PEARSON.
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty
41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

DR. DENEUFBOURG
Holiday Farm
So. Nashua, N. H.
Winter board for horses. Finest stable in New England. 25 box stalls, large paddocks to exercise in. Best of care and feed.
$2.50 Per Week.
Horses called for and delivered.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.
Address Tyngsboro, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

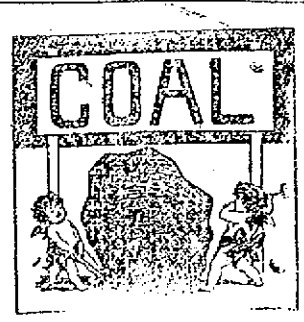
JOHN W. McEVOY, 127 Central St., Opposite American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
198 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge St.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.



WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU
With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the city, not at the least possible prices.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
16 Central Street.

SPAIN IS OBSTINATE

Two Powers May be Called to Break Deadlock.

Foreign Newspapers Teem With Comments of the Situation—Appeal May be Made to the Powers.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The Spanish commissioners at the joint session yesterday afternoon presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent, the memorandum was handed to the Americans without being read, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday next.

The Spaniards in their communication reaffirm the position which they have assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," in article 3 of the peace protocol, do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms, and, therefore, the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words, "the control, disposition and government."

In signifying their willingness to submit the Philippines article of the protocol to a third party for construction, the Spanish commissioners urged that, as there is obviously a difference of opinion regarding the phrase "the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," possibly the result of a misunderstanding, the Spaniards should no more be asked to surrender their view than the Americans to surrender their's. The memorandum points out that a deadlock exists, which might be broken by arbitration on the contending views, to which the Spanish commissioners are quite ready to submit. The latter declare that they have no idea of suggesting arbitration as to the main issue, which touches the national honor of both sides, but they are willing to accept exterior aid to clear the path of negotiation.

It is safe to say that the American commissioners will not consent to invoke any exterior aid to construe the terms of their own protocol.

Another part of yesterday's Spanish memorandum flatly asserts, upon the authority of M. Cambon's reports of the protocol negotiations between Washington and Madrid through him, that President McKinley at no time objected to Spain's reservation of her sovereignty in the Philippines.

This allegation is directly opposed to the American record on the same subject. Judge Day's note to M. Cambon, dated Aug. 10, and already made public, informed him that Spain's note of Aug. 7, accepting the terms of peace laid down by the United States, was not explicit and proposed a protocol to reduce both parties to exactitude. The American commissioners now hold that the protocol itself was born of Spain's attempt to reserve her Philippines sovereignty, though the Spanish memorandum yesterday squarely challenges the contention.

Moreover, the Spanish commissioners have alleged that President McKinley's objection to Spain's phraseology in accepting the peace terms was based solely so far as was made known upon this sentence in the Spanish acceptance: "They accept the proffered terms subject to the approval of the cortes of the kingdom, as required by their constitutional duties."

The Spanish memorandum of yesterday holds that M. Cambon answered the American objection to this by pointing out that the American terms were proffered subject to the approval of the American senate, but that President McKinley replied that he did not desire to involve the internal affairs of Spain in the proceedings in hand.

The Spanish memorandum asks also why, if the United States objected to Spain's reservation of sovereignty, they did not plainly say so in the protocol and leave no room for argument. It asks why Judge Day's note of Aug. 10 did not clearly declare that the United States would not recognize such reservation, and that the protocol was necessary to prevent a misunderstanding on that point. It also asks why did Judge Day's not practically ascribe the inexplicit form of Spain's acceptance of the peace terms to telegraphic errors, while the exact terms of Spain's reservation of sovereignty, as had in Washington before the protocol, are now being quoted in the proceedings here.

This portion of the Spanish memorandum is based upon letters written by M. Cambon at the time, purporting to describe interviews and transactions attending the peace terms and protocol.

On Saturday, the date fixed for the next meeting, the Americans will make their response, in the course of which it is not unlikely that the exact terms and precise time limit of their acceptance will be communicated.

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.

London, Nov. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the Spanish suggestion of arbitration regarding the Philippines, refers to it as "obviously futile and absurd." The Spanish cabinet, says The Times, has no real intention of breaking off the negotiations. It is only prolonging them in order to familiarize the public mind in Spain with the inevitable concessions. Certainly there is no need for the United States to send a fleet to Spain, as they could easily enforce submission without that. Spain would be foolish to balk and thus lose the money compensation America is now willing to pay.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, referring to the strictures of some Austrian newspapers on America's action regarding the Philippines, says: These attacks, I can positively assert, in no way represent the attitude of the government. Neither Emperor Francis Joseph nor any of his advisers ever had the remotest intention of attempting to exert influence upon the negotiations between Washington and Madrid. On the contrary, the Austro-Hungarian government has remained perfectly neutral throughout, and would probably even be content to see the inefficient Spanish administration in the Philippines superceded. It is not even certain that Germany would prove irreconcilable to American annexation of the archipelago; but, looking to the suspicions Germany's conduct has aroused, it is quite time for Germany officially to declare her policy.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: There is considerable disappointment in high quarters at the failure of the Spanish peace commissioners to obtain any important concessions, at least financial ones, from the United States. Senors Rios, Garnica and Abarzuza are reproached with conducting the negotiations too much like lawyers, and without sufficiently attending to the more conciliatory suggestions of their colleagues on the commission. In the same strain it argued that Senor Rios would undoubtedly earn popularity by declining to sign peace on such harsh conditions, and by patriotically throwing up his mission. But all sensible people share Senor Sagasta's opinion that it would be better to secure peace on any terms, while protesting against ungenerous treatment. There is a widespread feeling in Spain that it would be better to get rid of this ungrateful colonies and of everything calculated to lead to fresh American aggression. The bitterness of the feeling against the United States is now greater than ever among all classes.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: I understand that Senor Sagasta desires to protract the Paris negotiations to the utmost because he fears, first, that the signature of a peace treaty will be the end of his public life, and, in the second place, because he desires to stave off if possible the fall of the dynasty.

CONVENTION ENDED.

St. Paul, Nov. 17.—The last day of the W. C. T. U. convention showed a decided falling off in attendance. The business was a continuation of the reports from affiliated interests. The treasurer's report showed the year's receipts to be $3935; disbursements, $3961; balance, $74. The report of Mrs. Woodward, superintendent of the railroad department, proved to be one of the most interesting reports of the convention. She reviewed her unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sale of liquor to railroad men at the Omaha exposition and railroad work generally. The report of the executive committee was presented with recommendations for the coming year. The first recommendation was for the raising of a Willard memorial fund by voluntary contributions of $2 from each union, following which came the appointments for evangelists. The report was accepted after it was stated by the chairman that the memorial fund was to be wholly voluntary.

THIRTY KNOTS AN HOUR.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 17.—Torpedo boat Dupont, attached to the torpedo station, has exceeded the best torpedo boat speed yet developed in the United States, proving her to be the fastest boat in the United States navy. During torpedo practice in Narragansett bay on Monday her engines made 397 revolutions a minute. Yesterday the starboard engine was making 401 and the port engine 403 revolutions a minute, with only two of her three boilers in use. This demonstrated a speed of over 30 knots. During yesterday's trial her bow was at one time eight feet out of the water. Her contract speed was 27½ knots for three boilers.

ARSON CHARGED.

Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 17.—In the Chelsea police court yesterday Mrs. Dora Harrington and Mrs. T. W. J. Dugan were arraigned on the charge of arson. The fire they are charged with originating was in a house occupied by the two women on June 24. The defendants pleaded not guilty and waived an examination. The police claim to have in their possession a statement by the Dugan woman in which she says she hired the Harrington woman to set the fire and paid her $50. The motive given for the alleged crime was to collect insurance on a quantity of furniture.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester had a disquieting effect upon French official circles, where it had been expected that the evacuation of Fashoda would satisfy Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's statements are regarded here as indicating Great Britain's desire to discuss and settle all questions pending while she is in a state of preparedness to exert pressure in support of her views.

High officials suggest that the result of the British attitude may be a close understanding between France and Germany on colonial matters. They say such an understanding would meet with the support of Russia, would find ardent adherents among French officers, and would be welcomed by the French nation at large.

The Soir says: Mr. Lockrey, minister of marine, may be compelled to resign owing to his attitude, which is antagonistic to that of his colleagues in the cabinet, regarding the proposed prosecution of Urbain Gohier, author of "L'Armee Contre la Nation," which attacks the present army system in France. It appears that Mr. Lockrey, before entering the cabinet, had congratulated Mr. Gohier on the book, and that this explains his present attitude of reserve.

The national defense group in the chamber met yesterday and instructed their executive committee to interview Mr. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's speech. It was also decided to propose as the order of the day in the chamber on Friday a resolution pledging the government to assure the efficiency of the national defense.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS PLEASED.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 17.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester, in the course of which he condemned the French policy in Newfoundland along the treaty shore, gives general satisfaction here. It is regarded as assuring a speedy settlement of the question. Mr. Chamberlain recently dispatched a royal commission here to inquire into the whole matter of French treaty rights. The commissioners found the French claims far more exacting than the treaties permitted; and, before leaving a fortnight ago to return to England, they expressed their intention of supporting the case of Newfoundland upon every count. There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's emphatic declaration at Manchester is the result of conferences he has had with the commissioners since their return to England.

BOERS VICTORIOUS.

Pretoria, Nov. 17.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in the Zoutpans Berg district. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

ITALY HAS TROUBLES.

Rome, Nov. 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by a report that a French warship recently landed an officer and some soldiers at Raheita, in the Danakil country, on the west shore of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait connecting the Red sea with the Indian ocean, and only re-embarked them after a protest by the Italian officials there. The feeling of irritation is increased by the fact that Russia has refused to recognize an Italian protectorate over Raheita.

Massowah, Nov. 17.—Advices have been received from Assab, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, confirming the rumor of a recent French landing at Raheita. The French did not return to the warships until the Italian authorities had protested against their presence ashore.

TOLBERT'S CASE

Will be Investigated by the Government.

HE ASKS GOVERNOR FOR PROTECTION.

U. S. Attorney Lathrop Will Make Inquiry.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The government has decided to investigate the circumstances under which James W. Tolbert, assistant postmaster at McCormick, S. C., was compelled by the threats of an armed mob to abandon his office and home. With that view the matter has been placed in the hands of United States Attorney Lathrop with instructions to look into the matter with a view to persecution of any violations of the federal statutes in this or any other case growing out of the recent race riots in that locality. As a preliminary step, Mr. Tolbert has sent a telegram to Gov. Allen at Columbia, asking to know whether, as governor of South Carolina, he can and will afford him protection in returning to his family and office.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any threat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SEMIT

Tablets, the Believue Hospital Remedy, will cure that attack of Biliousness and put your liver in proper working order. The little tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Pleasant to take; do not purge. At all druggists, 10c., 25c., 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.

SEMIT

MORE WITNESSES

Testify as to Conduct of the War.

Wounded Men Obliged to Wait for Medical Attendance—Embarkation of Troops a Hap-Hazard Affair.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Major La Garde continued his testimony before the war investigation commission today concerning the conduct of the war from a medical point of view. He spoke first of the yellow fever hospital at Siboney which was under his charge in a general way. He was satisfied that the hospital was well conducted, and that the supplies on the whole were ample.

At the hospital for wounded there were times when 40 or 50 men were waiting outside for attention. Dr. La Garde expressed the opinion that if the soldiers had been fully equipped there would have been less sickness among them and he thought that much of the trouble was due to the fact that the soldiers were compelled to lie out on the ground without cover.

Col. W. J. Jacobs, who was chief quartermaster of the 5th corps at Tampa and in Cuba, testified that General Humphrey had been in charge of the embarkation of troops at Tampa, and that no order specifying what vessel the different commands were to occupy had been issued. In reply to a question from Gov. Beaver, he said, the embarkation had been a hap-hazard affair. He also thought there was a great deficiency in the provisions for disembarkation.

SHE WAS MURDERED

The Body of Mrs. Anderson Found To-Day.

It Was Badly Decomposed and There Was Evidence That the Woman's Throat Had Been Cut From Ear to Ear.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 16.—Today's developments in the suspected murder and suicide case, which came to light yesterday afternoon, have only confirmed the first belief, that Mrs. Anderson was murdered by her farm hand, Fred Hahman, who later fired the house and barn, and then hanged himself. The body of the murdered woman was found shortly before noon today by one of the posse of citizens who were searching for the remains, in the pig pen, where they had been covered by a foot of sod. The body was badly decomposed, but it evidenced that the woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear. The remains were positively identified. Dogs were discovered digging in the pig pen, and they attracted the attention of D. H. Osborn. He at once set to digging in the spot indicated by the dogs, and after removing about a foot of soft sod unearthed a portion of the body. Others quickly came to his assistance and willing hands soon unearthed the body of the woman.

The theory now advanced is that Mrs. Anderson was murdered while asleep or drugged. She is reputed to have been worth $60,000.

A CASH PAYMENT

Will Be Made for the Philippines.

United States Will Not Enter Into AnyRelations With the Holders of Bonds.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Up to this the discussion at Paris having touched on principle, there has been no attempt to give exact figures in relation to the amount of money that might be paid to Spain by the United States on account of the Philippines. Such, for instance, was the statement that the United States would reimburse Spain "for the Pacific expenditures" made on account of the Philippines, for no one here at the time had an exact knowledge of what these expenditures amounted to in the aggregate. This has been ascertained, however, to the satisfaction of the American commissioners at least, and they will name the exact amount of money which the United States is willing to pay over to Spain on this account. What is proposed is a cash payment to the Spanish government, for the United States does not purpose to enter into any relations whatever with any of the holders of any bonds issued by Spain, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the European powers to bring this result about.

The American commissioners are under instructions to inform the Spanish commissioners that there can be no further delay in the final conclusion of the work of the commission, so it is expected a conclusion, one way or the other will be reached before long to the peace negotiations.

Y. M. C. I. NOTICE.

The young ladies on the candy and flower table in the recent jubilee festival of the Y. M. C. I. are requested to call at the Y. M. C. I. hall at 7.30 tomorrow (Thursday) evening, and receive complimentary tickets for the sociable, which will be held Friday evening, Nov. 18.

THOMAS J. TOBIN,
Chairman.

BANK CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has issued an order closing the First National bank of Emporia, Kan.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Farnumsville, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Farnumsville cotton mill has shut down again, and there appears to be no prospect of business being resumed at present. The plant was shut down during the past summer several times, for a week at a time, on account of the dull state of the cotton business. About 140 hands are employed.

TERRIBLYY MUTILATED.

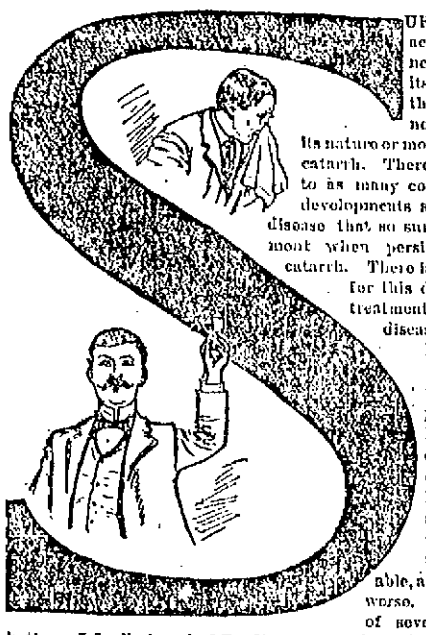
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Morrisville, Vt., Nov. 16.—Henry Stratton, proprietor of a carpet cleaning business here, suffered death in a horrible manner today. While near the machinery, his clothing was caught on a shaft and he was whirled round and terribly mutilated. The machinery was running an hour with the body revolving about the shaft before discovered.

CATARRH IS CURABLE.

Do Not Be Discouraged by what You Hear to the Contrary. Catarrh Yields to Proper Treatment.

Pe-ru-na, for Catarrh, Wherever Located, Insures a Cure.



SUFFERERS from catarrh, on account of the insidious manner that the disease manifests itself, are often led to believe they are incurable. There is no disease more disgusting in its nature or more difficult to overcome, than catarrh. There is no disease that will lead to as many complications and dangerous developments as catarrh, and there is no disease that so surely yields to proper treatment when persistently followed, as does catarrh. There is only one proper treatment for this distressing affliction. That treatment is Pe-ru-na. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane lining the organs of the body, and is therefore liable to appear in any of the important organs of the body. Pe-ru-na has cured cases of catarrh innumerable. Here is one, that of Jane Eldred, of Macks Creek, Mo. "A year ago I was so badly afflicted with catarrh that I was thought by all to be incurable, and all the time was growing worse. I was under the treatment of several doctors, but got no better. I finally heard of Dr. Hartman, and also learned that if I wrote to him he would advise me free. I did this and can thankfully say that the advice he gave me to take Pe-ru-na was all that was necessary to effect a cure."

Another case comes from Mt. Sterling, La. Mr. Wm. Hold says: "I want to tell you that I am well of my catarrh and have not felt so well in twenty years, although I am now an old man. Your Pe-ru-na and your good advice have done it, and I thank you. It is the best medicine in the world."

F. W. Linton, of 412 Scott Street, Little Rock, Ark., had chronic catarrh that had extended to his lungs. He was indeed in a precarious condition. He suffered with a severe cough and while he consulted many physicians, was unable to obtain any relief. He was told that his right lung was affected. As a last resort he tried Pe-ru-na. He says: "After taking the first two bottles of Pe-ru-na I felt great relief. I continued to take it until I was entirely cured."

If all who suffer would but realize how dangerous it is to delay in cases of catarrh, they would take their case in hand at once. Though Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh no matter how chronic, yet the longer one delays, the longer and more tedious will the treatment be to effect a cure. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, whether seated in the stomach or bowels, kidneys or liver, throat or lungs. We would advise all who are affected in any way, to immediately go to their druggists, buy and begin taking Pe-ru-na. If you write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge. Pe-ru-na, though but recently introduced in New England, is an old and tried medicine, and enjoys larger sales in all the Western and Southern States than any other remedy.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

BOER FORCES WIN

They Captured Chief Opefu's Mountain Stronghold.

OPEFU MASSACRED A MISSIONARY.

Only Two Boers Were Killed.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pretoria, Nov. 16.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in the Zoutpans Berge district. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER.

The body of Private Edward Gallagher of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died last week in Philadelphia of typhoid fever, was brought to this city Monday noon. A detachment of the 6th Mass. Volunteers, in charge of Sergeant Stewart of company H, of Stoneham, accompanied the body. The body was buried in the family lot in Edson cemetery. At the grave a volley was fired by his late comrades.

MILLS CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

West Rutland, Mass., Nov. 16.—The South cotton mill at Colbrook Springs has ceased operations for an indefinite period. Most of the employes will seek employment elsewhere as an early resumption is not looked for. The dull state of the cotton goods market which is particularly severe on the smaller mills is responsible for the shut down.

ROSANNE C. LOGUE.

FOUND A WATCH IN HER YARD SUNDAY.

Rosanne C. Logue, a woman residing at 8 Dodge street, was surprised Sunday morning to find a watch lying in the grass in her yard. Picking the timepiece up she found that it was a handsome gold filled one and seeing no one in sight concluded that the proper way in which to discover the owner would be to notify the police as she had heard of the Flynn robbery case and that the thief had run through Dodge street. Miss Logue thought it possible that Flynn threw the watch in her yard while being pursued and so notified Officer Grady of her discovery. The principal reason for publishing this occurrence is that a story which stated that an unknown woman had picked up the watch and made no attempt to discover the owner of it, was circulated.

MULREADY APPOINTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rockland, Mass., Nov. 16.—Edwin Mulready of this place has been appointed probation officer for South Eastern Massachusetts by Judge Sherman, under an act passed by the last Legislature establishing the office, and will assume his duties at once. Mr. Mulready's district includes Plymouth and Norfolk counties.

DREYFUS' FRIEND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Nov. 16.—A commissary of police today notified M. Francis de Pressense, the well-known writer, political economist and Dreyfus agitator, of his formal expulsion from the Legion of Honor.

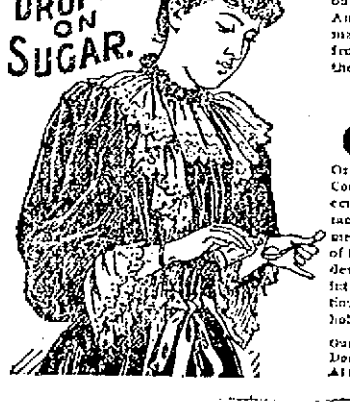
SIBYL JOHNSTONE DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 16.—It was announced today that Sibyl Johnstone, the actress, died on November 1 as the result of an operation for the removal of a tumor.

ONLY ON PAPER.

Joseph Burns and Edward Cooney deny that they have any connection with a so-called Independent club said to have been organized in ward one but so far as report goes exists merely on paper.



Every Mother should have it in the house for the many common ailments which will occur in every family as long as life has woes. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures every form of inflammation, internal or external. The real danger from disease is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Could a remedy have existed for almost a century except that it possess extraordinary merit for many family ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent than this wonderful Anodyne. It has stood upon its own intrinsic virtue while generation after generations have used it as a Universal Household Remedy from infancy to good old age.

Our book "Treatment for Diseases," mailed free. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. At all Druggists. S. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL

This is How Gen. Wood Characterizes San Luis Affair.

The Negro Volunteers are Inefficient—Cubans Ask for Their Removal and Punishment.

Santiago, Nov. 17.—The local newspapers continue to magnify the affair at San Luis Monday night, when six persons were killed, two of them soldiers, in a fight between United States colored troops and the local gendarmerie appointed by General Wood. Some of their wildly describe it as a "battle," but, however unfortunate and deplorable, it was nothing more serious than a brawl of drunken men. It happened shortly after payday. The soldiers were in liquor, and there is no moral to be drawn but that of defective military discipline.

American military officials here are unanimous regarding negro volunteers, especially when officered by men of their own race, as inefficient, not to say dangerous. The Santiago papers are disposed to blame General Ewers, who is in command of the colored brigade, for the San Luis affair, but he was in no sense responsible.

General Wood issued notices yesterday printed in both Spanish and English, calling attention to his offer of $1000 in Spanish gold as a reward for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage. Notices in English were sent to the negro regiments at San Luis.

The Cuban society of Santiago is preparing a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of the colored regiments, as well as for the punishment of all concerned in Monday night's affray.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 17.—The Tenth regiment of colored immunes arrived here yesterday from Lexington, Ky. At South Macon 30 or 40 of them with side arms attacked a store and threatened to loot it unless their demands were complied with. They then formed a line across the street to prevent any one being sent to call for help. They failed to cut the telephone wire, however, and a large detachment of provost guards arrived and with fixed bayonets forced the negroes into a lot and arrested 30 of them. They were marched to the city jail.

PREPARING TO TRAVEL.

Washington, Nov. 17.—There has been remarkable activity about the war department for several days in the way of preparing troops for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing at least 10 regiments of the regular army now stationed in northwestern forts and posts to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates. Most of these regiments were sent to the southern and western posts a few days ago for recuperation, after the Cuban campaign. While holding themselves ready for service these regiments will now be recruited to their full strength.

SAYS HE IS ON FURLOUGH.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Baron Waldeck De Villamill, an Austrian nobleman and captain in the Seventh United States volunteer infantry (immunes), who is reported to have left Lexington, Ky., where his regiment is stationed, in disgrace, having been discharged, is here, and denies the story in toto. He says he is here on a furlough to meet his wife. From here he will go to Washington. The captain adds that he has applied for a transfer to a white regiment, service in the colored immunes being distasteful to him.

NOT NEEDED IN PORTO RICO.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The national relief committee has decided to discontinue relief work in Porto Rico on Dec. 1, the government now being in a position to do all the necessary relief work there itself. Should there be a renewal of hostilities agents of the commission will be assigned to every camp. The work of caring for the families of the soldiers who are sick, either at home or in a hospital, will be continued indefinitely.

MAY SAVE THE COLON.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Naval authorities are convinced that upon Captain McCalla's report on the condition of the Infanta Maria Teresa the vessel is shown to be a worthless hulk, and will be abandoned. But the department has not given up hope of saving one of Cervera's fleet to ornament the American navy, and expects to receive a definite proposition soon from the Neptune company, a Norwegian wrecking concern, on the subject of raising the Colon.

DESIRE TO SEE OUR FIGHTERS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Inquiries are reaching the secretary of the navy from Portsmouth, Eng., expressing pleasure at the news that Admiral Schley with the new European squadron will pay Plymouth a visit as soon as he reaches the station, and asking the department to announce the date upon which the ships may be expected. It is not possible to answer the question, pending the work of the peace commission at Paris, as the composition of the squadron would be affected by the necessity the navy department might be under to prepare for the resumption of hostilities.

SERVICES APPRECIATED.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Medals of honor from the residents of this city were yesterday presented to Colonel Harries and the remaining officers and men of the First District of Columbia regiment, who saw service in the war with Spain. The exercises were attended by President McKinley, prominent citizens of the district and friends of the soldiers. Patriotic songs were sung, and brief presentation speeches were made. President McKinley, in response to demands for a speech, made a brief address.

QUESADA WILL REMAIN.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senor Quesada, who has represented the Cuban junta in Washington for some time, resigned to the Cuban assembly, which recently met in Cuba. He has received information that the assembly, which has superseded the insurgent government, has confirmed him as representative of the assembly in Washington, and he is now exercising functions here.

POOR BLANCO!

Madrid, Nov. 17.—Captain General Blanco, in a letter to Senator Tinado says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba, with an army of 150,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

WANT TO REMAIN IN SERVICE.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—The queen regent received in audience yesterday a number of volunteer officers of the Spanish forces recently in the province of Santiago de Cuba. They ask to be employed in the army of the peninsula or to be sent to the Spanish garrisons in Africa.

INTERESTED IN CUBA.

London, Nov. 17.—The foreign office, replying to a memorial from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce asking if steps had been taken to induce the United States not to impose protective duties in Cuba, promised that every effort would be made to secure protection for British trade.

WHACKING AT JUDICIARY.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Most of yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the reports of committees and that of General Master Workman Hicks. The report of the executive committee said, in part: "It seems impossible to secure the passage by congress of a proper measure to regulate immigration to our shores. The influence of the foreign steamship companies appears to be all powerful to prevent any such legislation. The judiciary, with a few honorable exceptions, are merely the hirelings of labor's oppressors, and legislation is necessary to reconstruct the courts. Injunctions, imprisonment and bayonets are awaiting the man who takes any rectidedstand against the encroachments of capital." General Master Workman Hicks, in his annual report, took strong grounds in opposition to the anti-expansion policy of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

CARGO CAUGHT FIRE.

New York, Nov. 17.—Steamer Treasury arrived in quarantine last evening with her cargo on fire. On the night of Nov. 12 fire was discovered in No. 2 hold. The fire was got under control, but it was deemed advisable to bear up for New York. The Treasury has a cargo of 6831 bales of cotton and 1050 tons of oil cake and cottonseed meal. She is bound to Bremen from Galveston. She is now awaiting instructions from her owners.

SIBYL JOHNSTONE DEAD.

New York, Nov. 17.—It is announced that Sibyl Johnstone, the actress, is dead, as the result of an operation for the removal of a tumor. Miss Johnstone created a sensation eight years ago by appearing nearly nude at the Standard theatre, Broadway, in the role of an artist's model in "The Clemenceau Case."

REED BUNCOED ABBOTT.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The prison commissioners had Officer Abbott of the state prison before them yesterday for the purpose of examining him on his report of the escape of John Reed, the bunco man. The officer admits his negligence, but declares that he is an honest man, and that he never received a cent from Reed or any of his friends.

NO CURFEW FOR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Mayor Zeigenhein has vetoed the curfew bill, passed by the city council recently at the instigation of Colonel Hoagland, well known all over the country as the friend of the street waifs. The mayor thinks the bill partakes of the character of sumptuary legislation.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Morrisville, Vt., Nov. 17. — Henry Stratton, proprietor of a carpet cleaning business here, was near the machinery when his clothing was caught on a shaft and he was whirled round and round and terribly mutilated. The machinery was running an hour with the body revolving about the shaft before being discovered.

JAMAICANS DISAPPOINTED.

Kingston, Jam., Nov. 17.—Considerable disappointment has been occasioned here by a dispatch from Washington announcing the failure of the negotiations for the proposed Anglo-American reciprocity treaty for the West Indies. S. C. Burke, the leader of the "popular" side in the legislature, says that the question of Canadian annexation of Jamaica must therefore arise and be agitated as it never has heretofore, with the view of compelling further action.

"NEITHER CAN STAND ALONE."

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Temps this morning, in an attack upon Great Britain and the United States, declares that neither can stand alone in the far east, and that "protectionist America will be compelled to accept the open door policy in the Philippines for the sake of British help in China."

DYNAMITERS NOT WANTED.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—The United States immigration commissioner at this port has refused to allow Patrick Flanagan, a passenger on the steamship Gallia, admission to the United States. The objection made to his entering is that he has just been released after serving 14 years in a British prison for connection with a dynamite plot. Flanagan was sentenced for life, but some time ago was liberated for good behavior, and came to America to begin life anew.

BACK TO WORK.

Virden, Ills., Nov. 17.—The plant of the Chicago-Virden company opened for work yesterday, having been idle since April 1 and having twice attempted to start with colored men from Alabama. The opening at this time is the result of a written agreement entered into with the miners conceding to them the Springfield scale of 40 cents a ton, nine run, and agreeing to take away the stockade surrounding the works.

WATCHING CARLISTS.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—The government has taken measures. It is said in official circles, to suppress all factious movements, and the military authorities have been instructed how to act in the event of a Carlist rising.

EXPLOSION KILLED TWO MEN.

Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 17.—U. S. Parker, aged 55, superintendent of the Hyatt-Depayster Trap company, and an Italian assistant, were the victims of a premature explosion at the company's quarry at Reed's Gap. Parker's body is partially uncovered, though the lower part is buried under rock, but there is no trace of the Italian. The explosion unloosened many tons of rock, which buried the men.

KANSAS BANK WRECKED.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 17.—Charles S. Cross, president of the failed First National bank, shot himself yesterday immediately on learning the news from the comptroller that the bank must close. His father helped organize the bank in 1871. On the elder Cross' death several years ago, the son took up his father's interest in the bank. Mr. Cross was widely known as a Hereford stock breeder. The bank is practically wrecked.

KILLED ON RACE TRACK.

Nashville, Nov. 17.—Jockey Sherland, in a race here yesterday, was riding Red Monk, and in attempting to pull up and get out of the way of a horse crossing his track he was run into by two horses and, with his horse, thrown to the ground and trampled so badly that death resulted.

PETERS IN COURT.

Dover, Me., Nov. 17.—The trial of John Peters for the murder of John Smart, a Kineo hunting guide, was begun in the supreme court yesterday. Smart was killed in a boarding house. Smart took hold of Peters, and Peters drew a revolver and shot Smart. While the indictment against Peters charges murder, many persons who have followed the case look for a verdict of manslaughter.

A CASE OF MURDER.

New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 17.—Yesterday's developments in the suspected murder and suicide case have only confirmed the first belief that Mrs. Anderson was murdered by her farmhand, Fred Hahman, who later fired the house and barn and then hanged himself. The body of the murdered woman was found yesterday in a pigpen, where it had been covered by about a foot of sod. The body was badly decomposed.

LARGE SUM FOR MASONS.

Providence, Nov. 17.—The jury in the Amesbury will case yesterday returned a verdict sustaining the will. The property is valued at nearly $60,000, and the bulk goes to Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. and A. M.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OFFICE TO LET—In The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 5th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Strattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing, Lettering and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—25 years of age, with large acquaintance, to engage in a profitable business. Apply at 189 Merrimack street, room 11, after 10 a. m. Thursday.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or female; $10 or $15 weekly introducing the Gem Scissors Sharpener; price 25c.; sample 12c.; terms free. W. C. Griswold, Box 329, Centerbrook, Conn.

LADIES WANTED To attend the Lowell Dress Cutting; Schools, opened day and evening. First evening free at 95 Merrimack street, room 10, opposite Hickson Bros.' tea store. Nesmith's Block and 570 Central street, near Opera House. First class dress makers and milliners will be employed for reading. M. J. Greaves, Principal. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

LADIES To make sample patches at home; $25 to $40 weekly; no canvassing; reply envelope for particulars and sample. Foster Machine Co., 353 West 29th St., New York.

WANTED—Horses to board at Lone Oak farm; winter boarding stables, excellent accommodations, large box stalls, good water, good covered yards, well sheltered from wind and southern exposure. Will call for and return horses. Board $3 per week. Dr. A. S. Wallace, Prop., Nashua, N. H. Telephone connection.

WANTED—Every lady to know that the best place in this city to buy Trimmed Hats of all kinds is at Mlle. Maxime Lepine's, the milliner, 837 Moody street, cor. Race. See her.

WAGONS—Last call. My remaining stock of high grade demorarie, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

WANTED—100 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred J. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONAN'S!—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moore's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 761 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A nice new 6-room house, gas, bath, etc., $12; also a large 4-room tenement $8. G. F. Walker, 761 Middlesex street.

TO LET—Two square rooms. Inquire at 718 Merrimack street, corner Austin.

TO LET—Blacksmith shop. Inquire Connors Bros., Thorndike street.

TO LET—A cottage house of nine rooms on Phillips street; all modern improvements. Apply 11 Dutton street.

TO LET—Two large, nicely furnished front rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates at No. 17 First street, Centralville.

TO LET—A good office in the Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 208 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

BAY STATE
Dye House

Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.

Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.

and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 60,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c. stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The best place to acquire the most practical knowledge of business, book keeping, shorthand, English, etc., is where taught by successful business men, who practice what they teach—day and evening—at the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Rumrill Building, Merrimack Sq., Lowell, Mass.
W. J. Eaulkes, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Time is Money

Said old Ben Franklin more than a century ago.

SAVE THE TIME.

Save the money by getting a good Watch, such a watch as one of

LEGAULT & CO.,
Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central St. Cor. Prescott.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable
Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good lot of land, 700 feet on Highland ave. Address Lewis D. Gumb, 911 Dorchester street.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—13 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $350. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central street.

CALL at 389 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2300. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best lever marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 188 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 60 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $300, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1025 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $3 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 28 Post Office ave.

ASTROLOGER—Your future revealed, 25c. Send birth, date, sex; Prof. McArthur, Danby, N. Y.; Box 162.

MADAM Gadiois, the well known dressmaker of 567 Market street, has returned from Canada and is prepared to make Skirts to order for $1, waists $2.

SIGNS At lowest prices at Spencer's, 22 Middle street.

MONEY TO LOAN

We loan money on good SECOND MORTGAGES. We also make building loans and buy houses for you on the "Rent pays for home" plan. AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central Street, Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASS
Every Monday evening at 7.45. Central Block, Central St. Take elevator. 10c. lesson. J. L. Gibb, Teacher.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

The winter season will soon be here—
Will it find you prepared—Sleighs all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to look them over and put them in safe condition.
THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

Chichester's English Pleasant Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
Safe, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all local druggists. PHILADA., PA.
General Agents. Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hinny, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

ANOTHER BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY IN
Ladies' Shoes
For Friday and Saturday.
Consisting of 315 Pairs of Manufacturer's Samples.

Consequently nicest made by them and qualities which were manufactured to retail from $1.50 to $3.50, and we will offer them at only

98c. Pair.

For one lot of very nice Dongola and Kid Boots, heavy soles and nice lining, in both lace and button, sizes from 3 to 6 1-2; at 98c. A PAIR.

The best value for such a low price ever dreamed of. And then another lot of the best grades of boots, worth from $2.50 to $3.50. Very best stock and nicest styles, which we offer at only $1.49 A PAIR.

Ladies' Shoes, Sample Pairs, Fine Quality.

Come and see if we can't fit you with one of these bargains.

A. G. Pollard & Co.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

ROOFING PAINT.
When you get genuine dark red slate paint you get the BEST ROOFING PAINT MADE.
Its reputation has been won by real merit, and merit is the result of not trying to see how cheap this paint can be made, but how good and by use of very best ingredients in proper proportion to secure permanent results. It is ready for use, contains no tar, requires no heating, will not crack, run or wash off, and has been in use 25 years. It is an exceptional and unexcelled ROOF PAINT for tin, iron, shingles or felt. One coat preserves and protects the surface and STOPS ALL LEAKS at small expense. Write for catalogue.
C. E. Climes, 134 West Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

TEETH
No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 34, 35, 36, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

Pike's Immense Emporium Market
AT WORCESTER
Gutted by Fire!

A complete wreck. Canned Goods from the basement dept. that are slightly damaged by water. We have received here a large shipment of these goods comprised of Canned Goods of all kinds, Soap, Starch, Jelly, etc., that we will close at extremely low prices, regardless of cost.

Banner Market
Prescott St., Lowell, Mass.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.


Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK
Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it. The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.


The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

INTERESTING RELICS AT THE NAVY YARD IN BROOKLYN.

[Copyright, 1898, by F. A. Verdu.]

The trophies and relics taken from the battlefields of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Spanish ships which were sunk during the late war have seemingly made the people forget those trophies that adorn our parks and public places. Formerly visitors to the Brooklyn navy yard never failed to stop at trophy park and look with pleasure at the relics of past wars. Now they pass the place as if nothing were there. There are many interesting relics in the navy yard, and while some of them have not been taken from the battlefield or the ships of an enemy all have interesting histories.

As the visitor enters the yard and strolls down the broad walk past the commandant's office he finds a little triangle in which are mounted several queer looking cannon. This is trophy park, and in it are placed some of the relics taken from British ships during the war of 1812. The guns are mounted along the edge of the well kept lawn and point in all directions. There are six of them. They are of the smooth-bore type and are surmounted by a crown close to the firing pan. On the side of each gun is painted in large white letters, "Taken from H. M. S. Macedonian by the frigate United States Oct. 25, 1812." These guns have been in the navy yard for many years and make up one of the principal collections of old war relics.

Some time ago England, through her representatives, negotiated for the return of these guns to her. In one of the English dockyards is the American ship President, which was captured during the war of 1812. The vessel is rapidly going to pieces. England offered to exchange the ship for the guns, but her offer was refused, as it would be impossible to bring the ship to this country, and then Uncle Sam is not in the business of exchanging his war trophies.

At the northern apex of the park is a queer looking cannon mounted higher than the rest. It commands a full sweep of the walk leading to the York street gate and is one of the most prominent objects in the little park. It is one of the carronades that were mounted on the old frigate Constitution when that vessel met and defeated the English ship Guerriere off the coast of Newfoundland. It was this carronade that carried such destruction to the English vessel and wounded and killed so many of her men. Just back of this little gun is a tall shaft erected to the memory of the sailors and marines who fell during the assault and capture of the Barrier forts on the Canton river, China, Nov. 16-22, 1856. The monument is of gray-stone and on its face bears the names of the men who were killed during the actions.

In the center of the park is mounted one of the old 12 inch "peacemakers" constructed in 1831. The gun is a massive piece of metal and was looked upon at the time of its construction as one of the finest specimens of the gunmaker's art and capable of doing great destruction. It threw a spherical shot weighing several hundred pounds. Facing the muzzle is a piece of armor plate about one foot in thickness. It is made up of several plates bolted together. It was penetrated by a shot fired from one of the "peacemakers." The inner plates are ragged on the edge where the shell tore them apart, showing the great force of the impact. Besides these there are a number of small guns or yacht cannon which were taken from some of the captured blockade runners during the civil war.

Near Admiral Bunce's headquarters is a massive piece of metal. It is wedge shaped and weighs many tons. It was taken from the Confederate ram Mississippi and has been at the navy yard a great many years.

In another part of the yard surrounded by the big machine shops are the anchor rests. There the great "mud hooks" used on the vessels are placed until ready for service. There are many queer looking anchors to be found there. Some of them are from the old ships that have long since been placed out of commission or sold. Others are inventions sent to the yard to be tried. They did not prove successful and the owners, becoming discouraged, failed to take them away. On one of the rests is an anchor which closes up like a knife. It could be easily stowed away when not in use, but that is its only redeeming feature. The old style anchors, with their stationary stocks, arms and flukes are rapidly giving way to the great mud hooks with their movable flus. The anchors vary in size and weight, and there are some on the rests that weigh only a few hundred pounds, while others will up the balance at many tons.

The largest ones are used on the battleships, and they are veritable monsters. They vary in weight from 6,800 to 11,200 pounds. There is none of the very old anchors in the yard now. The oldest are those that were used on the Portsmouth. Under the rests are the old wooden stocks taken from the anchors which were used on the Constitution and Constellation, when these two vessels were on the active list. These great pieces of wood are slowly going to pieces and within a very short time there will be nothing left of them excepting the iron bands.

Facing the parade grounds of the marine barracks are two of the old brass Dahlgren guns taken from one of the old vessels. They are mounted on light field carriages and will shortly be taken away.

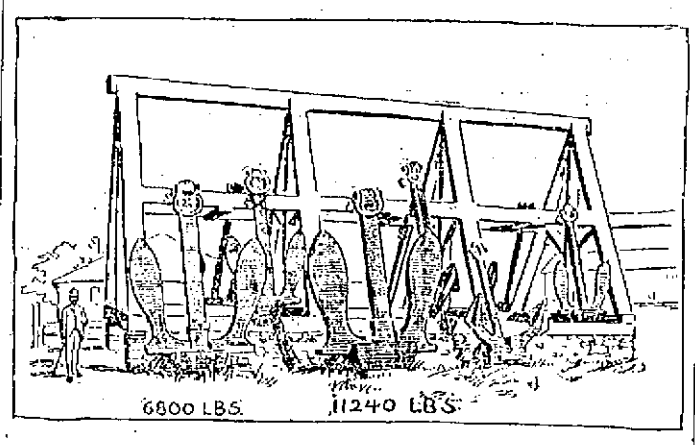
There are many interesting relics to be found in the buildings in the navy yard. They are kept there by the officers in charge of the different departments, and nothing would induce them to part with their trophies, some of which are very valuable. One of these is a chair which was in Captain Isaac Hull's cabin on the Constitution when that vessel destroyed the British frigate Guerriere. Another is a chair from the old frigate Congress, which was taken from her when she returned after a disastrous cruise late in 1799. The chairs are in good condition and are very different from those used on board ship at present. They are made of black walnut, with leather seats, sides and backs. In many places the leather has broken, but otherwise the chairs are as good as ever.

A number of cannon which were taken from the ships that served in the civil war have been put to use in the yard. They are placed at the corners of each street and prevent wagons from getting on the sidewalks.

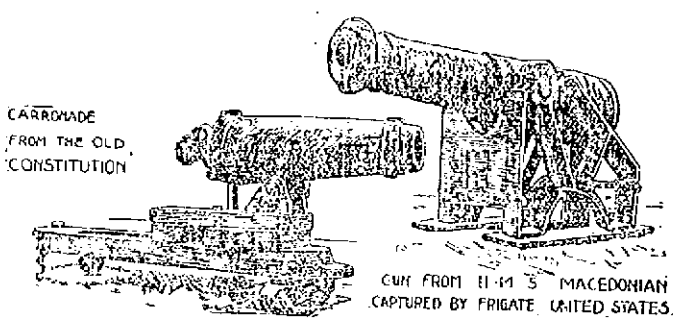
There are a number of relics in the ordnance sheds on the cob dock. They are in the form of cannon and the different kinds of shells used in them. There are also a number of the smaller arms used by the sailors and marines during the civil war.

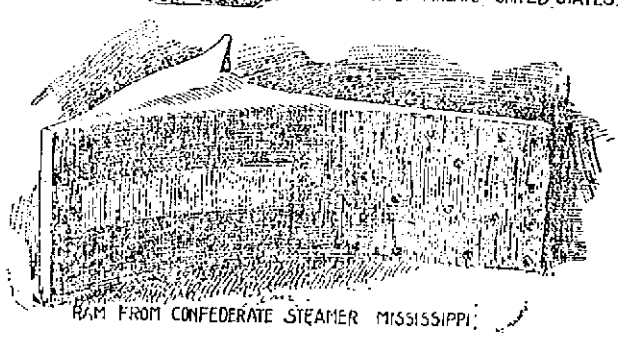
A short distance from the ordnance dock, facing the athletic field, is a row of willow trees. They have been there for many years, and, while the best care has been given them, some have died. They were brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena early in the fifties on one of our ships which was returning home from Japan. They were first placed in the navy yard proper, but when a wave of improvement swept over the place they were removed to the cob dock, where they have been ever since. During one of the bad storms some few years ago some of the trees were destroyed.

FREDERIC A. VERDU.



THE ANCHOR RACK.





RAM FROM CONFEDERATE STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

THANKSGIVING EVE SONG

BY NEIL MACDONALD.

Who on this bright Thanksgiving eve,
When youth and joy are met together,
Could be so wretched as to grieve,
Although inclement be the weather?

And who could, brooding, pine and fret,
With mirth and song the hours beguiling?
The keenest grief might woes forget
Where faces are responsive smiling.

Ye honored eld that we revere,
Come join us in our mirthful glory!
Your hoary heads make you more dear!
Sing your old song! Tell your old story!

Though fast the leaves fall from the tree,
Yet many springs the tree can number;
But one brief, fitful spring have we,
Then catch life's sunshine ere ye slumber.

A sigh for them, our dear ones dead,
Who never saw life's slow declining,
Who for their homes and country bled
And gave their lives without repining.

And e'en for this we thankful feel
For freemen's choicest offering given,
When they, beloved, faced hostile steel
And rose through smoke and fire to heaven.

But thence sad mem'ries' rueful train!
Ye are misplaced where joy's abounding,
And age may taste of youth again,
Where song and music are resounding.

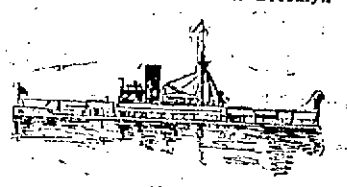


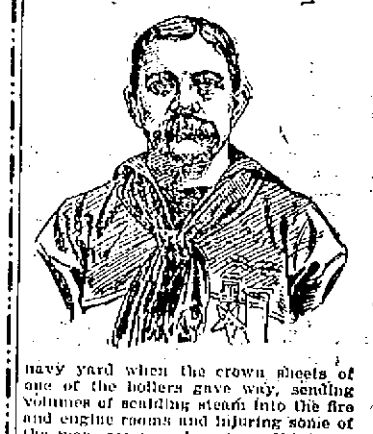
HUMBLE MEDAL OF HONOR MAN.

Uncle Sam has not rewarded brave deeds done by his sailors as generally as he has those performed by men of his land forces, and, while there have been a large number of medals given to the men in the army who have distinguished themselves, few have been awarded in the navy. One of the last medals of honor to be given to one of Uncle Sam's sailors was presented to August Wilson, a first class boiler maker, who at the time of his heroic deed was attached to the monitor Puritan.

August Wilson, with a number of his shipmates, was in the engine room of the monitor during one of the dock trials of the engines at the Brooklyn navy yard when the crown sheets of one of the boilers gave way, sending volumes of scalding steam into the fire and engine rooms and injuring some of the men, among whom was Chief Engineer Cowle. Wilson opened the water tight door leading from the engine compartments and succeeded in getting several of the men out. He then returned to the fireroom and, crawling over the boilers, disconnected the injured one, thereby saving not only the vessel, but the lives of all on board. He was assisted by Fireman Fletcher. For their coolness and quick judgment they were awarded medals of honor and are among the few in the naval service to be thus honored, although the records of the department show many cases of extreme bravery performed by the men.

August Wilson has been in the service nearly 20 years.





DUKE OF CONNAUGHT MAY BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.



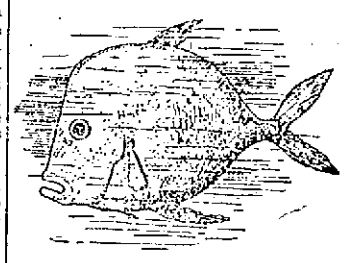
There are again rumors afloat in the recent English publications that the Duke of Connaught will be the next commander in chief of the British army. The Duke of Connaught is the youngest son of Queen Victoria. He is called Prince Patrick in Ireland and Prince Arthur in England, as he bears both these names. The duchess, his wife, is Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Charles of Prussia.

The queen has been fond of placing royal personages in important positions in the army and navy. The Duke of Edinburgh, Connaught's elder brother, is naval commander in chief at Plymouth, and Connaught himself has been holding the lucrative post of military governor of Portsmouth. He started his military career at the age of 16 as a cadet at Woolwich and has been performing military duties ever since. He served in Egypt in 1882 and has been much in India, part of the time as commander in chief at Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL MOONFISH.

Nature made a master stroke when she produced the moonfish, for while in shape they are not beautiful their skins are exquisite. The moonfish is a specimen of the many beautiful fish that are to be found in southern waters, and, while its home is in the Bermudas, it is also found along the coast of Florida and in the gulf of Mexico. There are a number of them in the New York aquarium, and their tank is one of the few that are continually surrounded by visitors.

The fish are peculiarly formed, but what they lack in shape they make up in color. They are very thin and have long, sorrowful faces. They have the appearance of being made out of silver and highly polished. Their fins are very delicate. The dorsal fin is large and curved and looks like half a crescent. It is of very fine web, as are the others. They swim around slowly and gracefully and do not seem to notice



any of the other fish in the tank. They are very peaceful and have never been known to fight with their neighbors.

A THANKSGIVING TOAST



UNCLE SAM: "Here's to my birds—the Bird o' Freedom and the Bird o' Feed 'em!"

LAST OF THE WAR CARPENTERS.

One by one the men who served in Uncle Sam's navy during the civil war are being put on the retired list, until now the veterans of the two wars can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. Among the last of the old timers who have reached the age limit and been placed on the retired list is Herbert M. Griffiths. He is the first and last of the carpenters appointed during the war. Mr. Griffiths was appointed Sept. 25, 1861. His first duty was in fitting out the naval portion of the Burnside expedition in Hampton Roads, and while on that duty he was sent to Baltimore to inspect steamers available for purchase by the government. He was attached to the flagship Philadelphia as fleet carpenter and proceeded with the expedition to Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C. He saw considerable fighting during the next year. In 1862 he was sent as inspector of the vessels being fitted out at Wilmington, Del., and at Philadelphia. He continued at this duty until 1866, when he was ordered to sea in the Chattanooga. The year following he was on the ill fated Sacramento, which was lost off the coast of India.

1861 1898



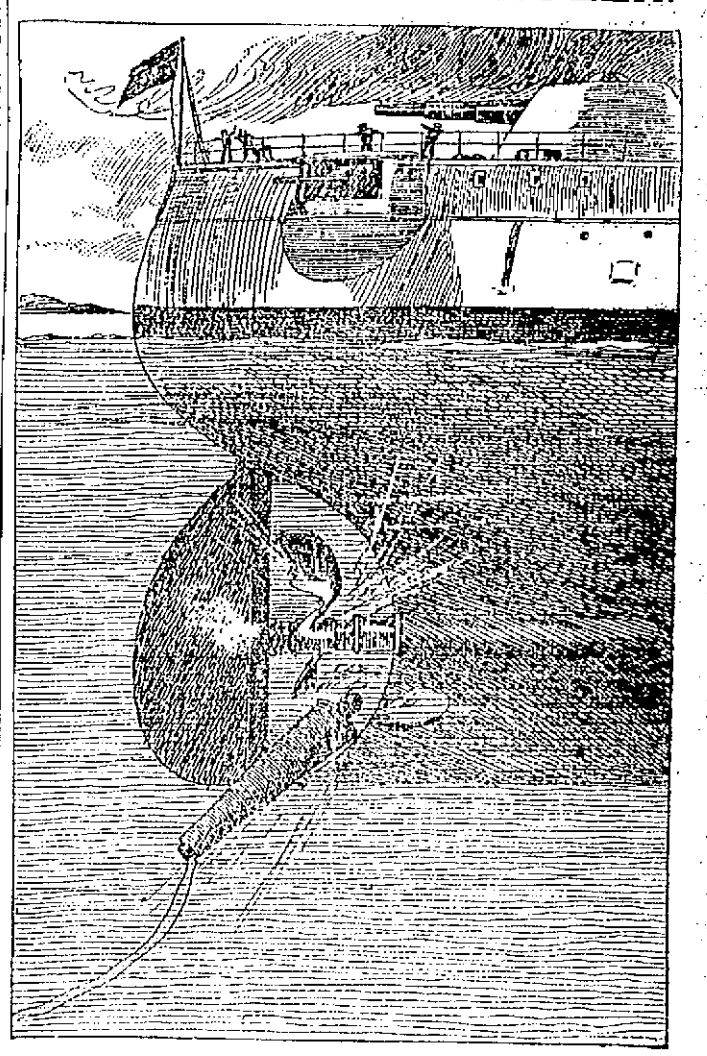
Mr. Griffiths has seen service in all kinds of vessels in the navy from the old sailing ships to the latest of the new type of vessel. He served on the cruiser Chicago for more than three years when that vessel was considered the finest of her class in the world. Mr. Griffiths has spent the greater portion of his time on the active list at sea.

After his last cruise he was ordered for duty at the New York navy yard, from which station he was retired just before the war between Spain and the United States was declared. He was ordered back to duty when war was declared and did much of the work of fitting out the vessels purchased at that time.

Convict's Invention.

It is said that a wonderful shaving machine of wood has been made by one Melchior Farkas, a convict in the penitentiary of the city of Szegedin, Hungary. Farkas was put to labor in the cabinet making shop of the prison, where he soon displayed great inventive ingenuity. With his machine he is said to have shaved all the inmates of the prison, nearly 150 in number, in rather less than an hour.

AN INGENIOUS SHIP CRIPPLER.



Since the war with Spain started all sorts of inventions for protecting our harbors have been submitted to the war department. Some of these are manifestly impossible of execution, while others are perfectly feasible and very ingenious. One plan for improvising a quick method of harbor defense has been suggested and experimented with by an engineer officer at Willets Point.

He wound several miles of wire around an old gun and, sending a current of electricity through the wire, made the gun a magnet. After his experiments he mapped out a plan of defense which may be put in operation at some of our ports if the occasion arises. The government owns a large number of smoothbore guns which are useless now for purposes of defense. These guns will be wound with wire until they become potential magnets. Then a string of them, connected by wire cable with the shore, will be sunk across the mouth of a harbor. Current will be obtained from some electric light or street railroad plant in the city. At the approach of an enemy's ships the current will be turned on. The guns will be magnetized. As the enemy's ship approach the line the attraction between their steel hulls and the magnets will draw the big guns from the bottom of the channel. They will cling to the hulls of the ships, and if they do not stop them they will divert them from their course and, dragging along the hulls, will eventually strike the propellers at the stern, disabling them. At the same time the magnetism will make useless all the compasses on the ships and make it impossible to guide them accurately.

This plan, while probably not necessary at a point like New York, would be very useful at some of our less protected harbors. It has been considered by scientists at Columbia university and pronounced by them perfectly feasible.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A toy parachute has been placed on the market, having a weight to be inserted in the top when it is thrown in the air, which falls out as the toy begins to descend and rights it, causing the umbrella to open.

Two western inventors have patented a cushion for chair rockers, consisting of an inflatable tube of heavy rubber to be inserted in the face of the rocker, the valve for inflation being at the rear end of the rocker.

A German inventor has discovered that celluloid can be used for the manufacture of the vibrating parts of musical instruments in place of metal, the substitute being entirely free from rust and having a tone equal to that of the metal reeds.

To retain shirt bosoms in place, a southerner has patented a device composed of two strips of flexible webbing crossing at the back, with fasteners at the end which clasp the edges of the bosom and draw it against the body to prevent it from bulging out.

To prevent fires where flues and chimneys pass through inflammable partitions water jackets of tin or light metal are placed around the openings, the solder of the pockets melting in the heat and discharging the fluid on the fire.

To prevent dust and dirt from gathering on bicycle chains a Frenchman has designed a cover of rubber or other flexible material, to be slipped over the chain after it is in place on the sprocket wheels, covering three sides of it and leaving only the inner surface exposed.

A Californian has patented an attachment for shears used in cutting flowers, consisting of a pair of metal plates to be clamped on the blades to shut and grip the stem as it is cut off, holding it until released by opening the blades.

To assist in holding wearing apparel while darning holes therein the material is stitched over a flexible metal ring, the ends of which lap each other and engage one of a series of catches to expand the ring to the proper size.

A colorless ink for use in writing on postal cards, etc., is made by mixing together sulphuric acid and water, the writing becoming permanently visible when the paper is heated.

To secure corks in bottles without the use of wire holes a short nail is inserted in a hole formed in the neck of the bottle at the time it is cast, entering the side of the cork and holding it fast until withdrawn by a hook.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:39; sets, 4:20.
Moon rises—9:18 p. m.
High water—2 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.

There are now indications of a storm approaching off the south Atlantic coast, which will probably move northward during the next 24 hours. While the rain promised may continue into Friday morning, the chances are most in favor of fair weather Friday, with partly cloudy skies and variable winds; from present indications no great change in temperature is probable during the remainder of the week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOUBLE ROASTER FREE.

Our annual offer for Thanksgiving is A large size turkey roaster with a pound of 50 cent tea. Dickson Bros.' big tea store, 65 Merrimack st.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Buy your watches of Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Convery of Adams street yesterday.

The John Boyle O'Reilly reading circle will celebrate the first anniversary of their institution Dec. 12.

Colder weather soon and Rourke & Sullivan can fill your bins with the best coal. 223 Central St.

RESIGNED HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. S. Darlington, formerly a pastor of this city, has resigned from his church in Fall River in order to devote the whole of the next six months in conducting special evangelistic services in different parts of this country. His resignation was accepted at the general committee held in the Smith Street church, Providence, R. I., Tuesday.

MILL GIRLS INJURED.

Ida Couture of John avenue, and Mary McMann of the Merrimack corporation, both employes of the Merrimack manufacturing company met with accidents while at work yesterday and had to be removed to the Lowell corporation hospital.

Miss Couture had three fingers of her left hand crushed in gearing, and Miss McMann accidently fell over a truck and received an ugly gash over the left eye.

AGAIN ON TRIAL.

In the superior court in Cambridge before Judge Hardy the case of Joseph J. Redmond vs. Paul Butler et als., administrators, is again on trial. This is an action of tort to recover $30,000 damages for personal injuries sustained Sept. 30, 1891, by plaintiff, who was in the employ of the defendants' testator in the manufacture of cartridges by reason of a kettle filled with molten lead exploding and the contents being thrown upon him, burning him upon the head, face, chest and arms and depriving him of one eye. J. R. Dunbar, P. J. Doherty, J. P. Feeney, J. F. Owens for plaintiff; Burke & Corbett, F. L. Washburn for defendants.

OFFICE TO LET—A nice office to let in The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. William M. Noyes, formerly superintendent at the Lowell Bleachery, observed his 70th birthday at Chester, N. H., on Monday.

Among those present were his daughter, Mrs. William M. Sherwell, her husband, who is the well-known paymaster of the American Bolt company of this city, and a Royal Arcanumite of note, Master Walter Sherwell, Fred W. Noyes and wife and Mrs. Betsey Marston, the latter a sister of the honored gentleman.

Mr. Noyes was one of the oldest residents of the Lowell Bleachery corporation district and resided for many years on Carter street. In early life he learned the trade of machinist and was thus occupied at the Bleachery until the decease of the late Perdyce Coburn, whom he succeeded as superintendent.

Mr. Noyes next turned his attention to farming, having purchased the farm residence in Chester, where the happy event of Monday took place. His Lowell friends wish him joyous returns of his natal day.

DRACUT.

The new school building in Dracut Centre will be dedicated with appropriate exercises next Monday. Dr. Charles S. Murkland, president of the New Hampshire State college will deliver the principal address. There will be singing by the school children. The ceremonies will take place in the new building.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Dracut held a box party in the vestry of the Centre meeting house last evening and the event proved a complete success. The affair lasted until nearly midnight.

MUSIC HALL.

Manager Woodhull of the High Rollers Burlesque company, which opens in Music hall this evening, has engaged Sylvia Starr as his leading model. Miss Starr represents the highest type, according to artistic ideas of American womanhood, her various proportions, from head to toe, being perfect. The measurements of her figure are: Height, 5 feet, 8 inches; neck, 14 inches; shoulder, 37 inches; bust, 35 inches; waist, 22 inches; hip, 38 inches; calf, 14½ inches; ankle, 8½ inches; length of foot, 10 inches; length of forearm, 10 3-4 inches; upper arm, 14 inches; length of middle toe, 2 1-8 inches; circumference of great toe, 3 inches; of thumb, 2 1-8 inches; of palm, 8 inches; length of hand, 7 inches.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.



SUPT. DAVIS of the Police Department.

OF OLD TIME FIGHTS

Before the Days of Police Patrol Wagons.

Supt. Davis' Interesting Reminiscences of the Early Days—Showers of Bricks and Stove Covers—A Dead Man Who Kicked the Sergeant.

Well, times are not what they used to be in the police business remarked Supt. Davis reminiscently to a small party seated in the deputy's office a few days ago.

I thought I detected a sigh from the superintendent as he spoke, but I was mistaken, as the remainder of my tale will convince you.

Now none is more interesting when talking experiences than Superintendent Davis, for he has been all through the department from super to super and in his time has been in many an exciting adventure, and taking advantage of his reminiscent mood I ventured: "What was the narrowest escape from being killed that you ever had?"

"The night I was elected chief, I guess," quickly returned the superintendent with a grin.

It was narrow at that; but there were others and the conversation tending to exciting times in the police department Supt. Davis said: "Perhaps the most exciting time I ever had was during my first year on the police force in the winter of 1876. I was off duty on this night and had gone to bed, when about midnight an alarm of fire called the department to a junk shop blaze in Gorham street, almost opposite the new post office. An immense crowd had gathered when along came Officers Farrington and Hermon Tilton with a drunken man and a great crowd following. A drunken woman, supposedly the daughter of the prisoner, was fighting the officers and one of the officers at the fire placed her under arrest. Immediately the fun began for the crowd pitched into the police in an attempt to rescue the woman. I was in citizen's clothing but I had my club with me and drawing it rushed into the melee. A fireman grabbed my club but I wrenched it away from him and was just getting interested in a couple of fighters when some one sent a brick against my head and I went down and out temporarily. When I got up I caught one of the fighters and we started down Central street, meeting the night shift, who assisted us. We had to pass the Fiske block, then in process of construction, and in the street near it was a big pile of bricks. For five minutes after we reached that brick pile I never saw anything come so speedy in my life as did those bricks. Innocent and guilty alike were struck and it was fight all the way to the station. As we reached the station the crowd made another desperate attempt to rescue the prisoners who then numbered about 10. The officers in the guard room upon hearing us approach jumped out of the window and the first thing one of them did was to make an ungodly smash at my head mistaking me for one of the disturbers. Luckily I dodged it and yelled to him before he got in another one else I wouldn't have worked the next day. We got them in all right but that fight was the greatest brick throwing affair I ever was connected with."

"Did you ever hear about the fellow biting 'Josh' McCaffrey's finger?" inquired the superintendent a few minutes later. That was a laughable affair for the officers, but painful for "Josh." He was captain and had forbidden us going into the cells without permission. An unusually bad man was in this night for drunkenness, and was confined in the steerage (the basement cells). "Josh" during the night went down to speak with the prisoner. He had not been down there long when he came up two steps at a jump and yelled at us excitedly, "Why the devil didn't you fellows come down when I called?"

"We didn't hear him, and told him so, and were afraid to go down without permission. Then "Josh" held up his hand and showed a badly lacerated forefinger, the top of which was bitten nearly off. We asked him how it happened, and he said, 'I was talking with that fellow in number one and I happened to lean on the bars with my fingers sticking through them. The minute he spied my finger he put his teeth into it, and I couldn't get at him to make him let go.'"

One of the hardest fights that the superintendent ever had, as he afterward told us, was with a well-known character, who had been complained of by his family, having driven them out of the house. The superintendent told it as follows: "I went up to the house with Sergt. Gregg and had got almost up the flight of stairs when the door at the head of the stairs opened and the man I was looking for saw me. The next instant he had a revolver levelled at me and cried out, "Come up you ——— and I'll fill you full of lead." I made a dash up for the door and he, not expecting it, attempted to close me out. I got my foot in between the door and the wall and got it open, and as I did he gave me a most beautiful left-handed hit in the jaw and I returned the compliment, at the same time making a grab for the revolver. Then we wrestled, and tripping him we both went in a heap over a stove. The contact with the stove sent his feet against the mantelpiece and down came the lamp. By a great piece of luck I managed to catch the lamp and replace it, and then he and I went under the table. Just then two women of the family entered the room and immediately the stove covers began to fly and the sergeant was kept busy with the women. After a tough old fight I got the hand-cuffs on him and found that the revolver, a 22 calibre six shooter, was loaded in every chamber.

"How about your funny experiences?" I inquired, and the superintendent began. "I was over on Davidson street one night long ago and found one of the well-known ones lying across the sidewalk with a box of sardines in his hand and his mind in the farthest corner of dreamland. It was impossible to awaken him, and going across to "Dog alley" I obtained one of those two-wheeled ragpickers' carts that was there. It takes an artist, you know, to load one of these affairs so as to balance it, and very gingerly I dumped in Mr. Drunk, with his lower limbs extending over the back, so as to maintain the equilibrium, and getting inside of the big cross handle bar started off over East Merrimack street with my little police lantern in front as a headlight. As I neared the square the sergeant who was standing there in the pitch dark remarked aloud, "Well, what kind of a thing is this coming along?"

"I've got a dead man," I replied, "get in the boat there and push it along with me."

"The sergeant went to the rear of the cart, and was just bending over to push when up shot one of the brogans of the drunk, catching the sergeant under the jaw and sending his head back. "Biff" went the long whip which the sergeant carried, over the prostrate form of the drunk, and the latter sat bolt upright like a flash. As the drunk sat up, away flew the equilibrium of the tip cart. The handle came up around my neck, destroying my equilibrium, the drunk rolled out at the sergeant's feet, and the sergeant rolled over him. After we had got matters righted, the sergeant remarked as he brushed himself, "The next time you have any dead men to hop on me, bring them along in an undertaker's wagon."

These are only a few instances making up the lot of the policeman so truly called unhappy, but happily they occur with less frequency than in the old days when coppers were fewer and patrolwagons unknown.

A DOUBTFUL HONOR.

Mr. Kelly's Likeness Carved in Stone at a Penitentiary's Entrance.

Mr. Owen Kelly, whose home is on the Falls road in Baltimore, enjoys the doubtful honor of having his likeness carved in the granite entrance to the new penitentiary building. Mr. Kelly formerly owned a piece of ground which he sold to the directors of the penitentiary when they were acquiring property for the location of the new buildings. He was greatly interested in the erection of the buildings and spent most of his time in the vicinity talking with the workmen and constituting himself a sort of independent superintendent.

Some few weeks ago a stone carver began cutting ornamental designs in the granite arch which forms the entrance on Forrest street to the administration building. The architect's design called for the faces of two men on the inside of the arch. One face depicts a prisoner entering the institution. The face wears a mustache, and the downcast eyes speak plainly of the feelings of a man who is about to be shut out from the world to pay the penalty of a crime against the laws of the state.

Opposite this face is carved the face of a prisoner who has expiated his crime and is leaving the prison. His face is smoothly shaven, and the artist has succeeded fairly well in giving the face an expression of happiness and satisfaction over his release.

Outside the arch the architect provided for the carving of two entyrs. One of these can be plainly seen in the stone, but on the other side appears what is said to be an excellent likeness of Mr. Kelly. The story goes that Mr. Kelly asked why his likeness could not be carved in the stone. Any face would do for the carver, and he readily consented to fix the likeness of Mr. Kelly there indelibly.—Baltimore Sun.

Golfer Beheaded a Lark.

In a golf match recently a lark flying across the ground was hit by a golf ball and decapitated.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lanhart, Bowling Green, O.

ALLAN LINE
NEW YORK and GLASGOW
Via Londonderry.
From company's Pier, West 21st St., New York.
Mediterranean, Friday, Nov. 11, at 1 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Nov 25, at 3 p. m.
Mongolian, Wednesday Dec. 14, at 10 a. m.
State of Nebraska, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 10 a.m.
First Cabin, $45.00 to $60 single, $85.00 to $111 return. Second Cabin, $32.50; return, $61.75. Steerage, $20 prepaid, $30.00.
Glasgow and Boston, via Londonderry and Galway. Second Cabin, $25.00; steerage, $21.00.
For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to H. & A. Allen, 92 State street, Boston, or
Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton St.

American Watch Repairing Co.,
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Mainsprings 75c. Warranted first quality. Crystals 10c.

Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning.

From what poisons?

From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.

If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.

There is a common sense cure.

AYER'S PILLS

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels.

You will find that the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.

Write the Doctor.

Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

LAND OF FORTUNES.

ENGINEER WRITES OF CAPITALISTS' CHANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

He Says Savage Tribes Keep Adventurers Away From Mountains Having a Wealth of Ore—Profits In Tobacco and Electric Roads.

An interesting letter concerning conditions in the Philippines has been received by Edward L. Foster of Newark, N. J., from his son, Frank H. Foster, an electrician with Company A, battalion of engineers, U. S. A. It was written in Manila, where the company now is stationed. The following are extracts from the letter, which is dated Oct. 3:

"Since we received our newspapers last week we feel at home, for they all lead us to believe that we are on 'American soil,' and that the islands are not to be given up, and all this brings more forcibly to the light the future business and money making possibilities now obscured, but which are yet wrapped up in this city. For your information I will give you an idea of the existing conditions, which certainly must and will be improved. There is here a vast undeveloped wealth in minerals, hemp and tobacco, which, when the islands are under an American administration, will show great beneficial results. We have not personally been in the mountains, nor have I talked with any one who has direct personal knowledge of the conditions, but that gold is there in abundance seems to be an unquestioned fact. The nearest mountains to Manila are 12 miles distant, but they seem to be as foreign to the inhabitants of the city and about as if they were a thousand miles away. The Spaniards do not venture there for any industrial purpose, because, in my belief, they find it easier and more in accord with their tasks to oppress and tax the natives than to labor themselves. They seem to be natural born officeholders.

"The natives do not venture into the interior because of their inability to organize and combat successfully with the almost savage tribes that inhabit the mountains and fight with the bow and arrow and blowpipes. The Chinese have made some most successful incursions into the mountains, but have been prohibited from doing so by the Spaniards when possible, and prevented from taking their gold away. There are three mining companies here on the island, but they are operated by foreigners, and we hear little about them. The tobacco grown here, I believe, is quite unknown to Americans—at least it was so to me. The quality seems to be very uniform, and, I judge, would rank next to the very best Havana, although it has a decidedly different flavor from Cuban tobacco. To me it is preferable. We purchase here in La Insular cigar factory, in which building we are quartered, 100 cigars for $1.50 Spanish silver, equal to 90 cents in United States coin, and, in my opinion, the cigar is quite equal to the ordinary 10 cent cigar as sold in New York city. I doubt not that some enterprising Americans will yet find a profit in Manila tobacco.

"There is an ice plant here, but from the quantity of ice that I have seen it must be very small. A man with a cold storage plant would have a bonanza. The water is bad and will have to be improved in some manner. The new city is very low and would have to be graded over again. Fifty per cent of the buildings and native houses would be condemned by both a health officer and a building inspector. Seventy-five per cent would not be passed by a fire underwriter. The horse car lines, of which there are two, would have the Bergh society after them to begin with, but aside from that service would meet all requirements for awhile with a small additional expense. The cars, while not up to date, are serviceable, and the roadbed and rails, I must say, are in far better condition, and kept so, than on any road where I have been employed. They are A No. 1.

"You may know this when I say that one very lank pony, no higher than my shoulder, is all that is deemed necessary to haul one car that carries most of the time from 25 to 30 passengers. There are no grades whatever except where the streets are raised to cross a bridge. At these places one or two extra horses are used. In crossing the bridges the car is first stopped about a block away, an extra horse is hitched on, and a man is stationed on either side of the horses with a lash. The driver has a lush and a tin whistle that makes a noise like a steam siren. The car is started, the horses are lashed, the whistle is blown, and the men shout until the car reaches the top of the grade, which usually happens after several attempts have been made.

"There is a very good electric light plant, which is American. I have done my best looking over the country for a waterfall that would furnish power for installing an electric power plant to transmit power to the city for lighting purposes, and if need be for an electric road. Conditions are such now that I fear there would not be sufficient demand for an electric road using coal for a power producer, but with a good waterfall such a thing is likely to happen, and I do not hesitate to say that if it be found within a reasonable distance of the city it will be an objective point for capital if the lands are annexed. I have located one waterfall that is sufficient for such a purpose, but am not sufficiently posted as to details to describe it fully, but I expect to be next week."—Special New York Press.

Religion Growing In Kansas and Nebraska.

It is said that the western counties of the states of Kansas and Nebraska are growing more religious. The secretary of the State Sunday School association says that he has found that his audiences are larger at the conventions he has been holding than have been the political meetings. Two years ago it was the other way.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Special Prices in Black Henriettas, Black Serges, Black Crepons, Black Satins

SPECIAL SALE

48 inch All Wool Henrietta, German finish, extra heavy, worth $1, only 50c.

48 inch All Wool India Twill, very fine, worth 89c, only 50c.

54 inch All Wool Imperial Serge regular 75c quality, only 49c.

45 inch All Wool Double Warp, in percale, serge, regular $1 quality, only 75c.

BLACK SILKS

Advertised as a great bargain in Black Crepon, a $2.00 quality for $1.50. Examine our special at $1.25.

22 inch All Silk Satin Duchesse, reg. 75c quality, 49c.

24 inch All Silk Gross Grain, regular $1.25 quality, only 79c.

3 pieces Black Crepons at 49c, worth 75c a yard.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

"ATTENTION!"

This command in the army means business. It does with us when we use it. We want to call your "attention" to the fact that truthful advertising has made us what we are—the busiest credit store in town. "No money down" is no myth, just pay us one week's instalment to bind the bargain and you are welcome to all the goods you want.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Fur Collarettes; Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Skirts and Waists; Children's Reefers and Gretchens; Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

We guarantee every price and refund your money if you can beat our prices. Your money is not our money until you are perfectly satisfied. Do you know of anything fairer?

Caesar Misch
ODD-FELLOWS' BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

This store will be open Wednesday evening and closed Thanksgiving all day.

Thanksgiving Supplies

Ideal Food Cutters $1.50.

Cuts all kinds of meats and vegetables. It makes quick work of mince meat and will cut crackers for dressing and croquets. You can't afford to be without one.

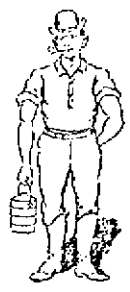
19c. Set of Christy Pat. Knives, 19c. 3 in set. Carving Knives 29c. to $25.00.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Bargains When You Most Need Them.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 18th and 19th, we offer a special exhibition of genuine Bargains in TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS. See our windows, then come in.

HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.



THE POOR MAN'S Nickel.

The man who sends his pitcher or pail for a pint of ale or beer is entitled to the best, just as much as is the man who orders it by the dozen.

If you get anything but the best, it is your own fault. You can send to the dealer who serves Harvard Ale or Beer. Send for HARVARD, it means the best.

Insist on having the genuine Harvard, every package of which bears our special label and trade mark. YOU KNOW WE HAVE TWO BREWERIES; ONE ALE, ONE BEER.

HARVARD BREWING CO.
Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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THE SUN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO PAPERS PRINTED IN LOWELL. IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER. WE CAN PROVE IT.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE



The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN LATEST

FIVE O'CLOCK.

GIRLS FROM LYNN

To Take the Places of Marlboro Strikers.

The Latter are Confident of Winning—Leaders of the Strike Predict a Long Contest.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marlboro, Nov. 17.—Forenoon reports from the seven factories involved in a general strike of shoe workers, showed that the situation was practically unchanged. The Middlesex factory was again in operation today, and the work on the samples is proceeding satisfactedly, according to thesuperintendent. The other six factories remain idle. Superintendent Eager of the Middlesex factory, one of those owned by Rice & Hutchins, was asked if there was any truth in the report that girls work. The superintendent declined to from Lynn would be brought here to be interviewed, but he intimated that he would like to give work to Marlboro people.

The strikers appear as confident winning as on the day they struck, and the leaders predict a long contest unless the manufacturers show a disposition to make some kind of an agreement.

FIGHTING THE FEVER

Hospital Authorities Consider Yellow Fever Problem

Points of Infection in Cuba and Elsewhere Will be Improved by Sanitation to Remove Dangers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The yellow fever problem has been receiving earnest attention of late from the authorities here, particularly from the Marine hospital service, and the war department, owing to the important new relations established with Cuba and other fever localities to the south of us, and also because of the recurrence of the disease within the country during the last summer. The purpose is to prepare during the coming winter months for such an efficient cordon of protection around the country that the chances of a reintroduction of the disease will be reduced to a minimum, while at the same time the points of infection in Cuba and elsewhere will be so improved by sanitation and guarded by quarantine that the main sources of danger will be removed.

BACHELOR CLUB

Opens Its Fourth Season of Dancing Parties

MOST ENJOYABLE AFFAIR IN PRESCOTT HALL.

Many New Features Mark the Occasion.

With a most enviable record of three years of happy social events the popular Bachelor club opened its fourth season of dancing parties in Prescott hall, last evening with the same members doing the honors, and the same rare collection of sisters and girl friends that has made the Bachelors the envied of all the young men. One familiar face was missed, that of President Leonard J. Jewett, who is quite ill at his home. Expressions of sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery were heard on all sides.

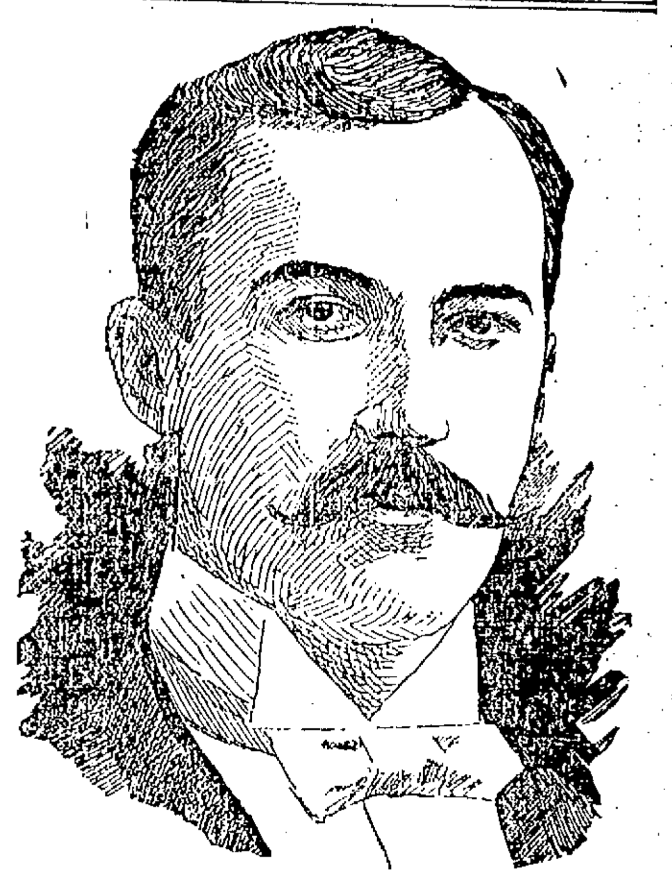
As before, the Bachelors made no attempt at decorations, the ball room scene in itself making artistic embellishments unnecessary. Hibbard's orchestra, a most agreeable adjunct of the club, with popular "Joe" directing, furnished music, discoursing many new dances, and several of the old Bachelor favorites.

The march was on at 8.30 o'clock, and was led by George E. Titus and Miss Nellie Bottomley, followed by Albert G. McCurdy and Miss Florence A. Manning, Melrose C. Titus and Miss Annie Welch, F. B. Brannan and Miss Marcia Coggeshall, Olin C. Johnson and Miss Spalding, M. S. Clark and Miss Sadie Slader of Jamaica Plain.

The march introduced several new and attractive evolutions, which enhanced the picturesqueness of the affair.

After the march an order of 16 numbers with the customary extras was enjoyed, the final waltz being reached with the midnight bells.

The officers of the affair were: General manager, George E. Titus; floor director, Fred H. Cole; aids, Melrose C. Titus, Albert G. McCurdy, Olin C. Johnson, Leonard J. Jewett, Fred B. Brannan, George McDonald, William E. Robinson, Marion S. Clark and Harry H. Bond.



GEO. R. TITUS of the Bachelor Club.

SEIZED THE CANNON

Capt. Norman Wanted Them for Sec. Long.

A Corporal Arrested for Co-Operating With Merchants and Stealing Bacon and Other Supplies.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 17.—Col. Ray, the American commander at Guantanamo reports from that place that he heard the United States ship Glacier had landed a number of men at the port of Cayo del Toro and had taken possession of the two finest pieces of bronze cannon there. It was added that men of the Glacier had also accidentally blown up the arsenal. Immediately after hearing these reports, Colonel Ray went to Caimenara in order to investigate the matter. There he saw Captain Norman and the officers of the ship, who positively denied knowing anything regarding the cannon. Col. Ray, however, said he had obtained his information from a reliable source, the British consul being his informant, whereupon Captain Norman admitted taking the guns and said he took them for the secretary of the navy.

A corporal of the Third Immune regiment at Guantanamo, who was detailed to assist in the free-ration distribution, has been discovered in co-operation with some merchants of the town to have been swindling the government. Large supplies of bacon and meal were found to have disappeared and caused Col. Ray to investigate the matter. He discovered a big shortage, the money value being over $1000, and traced the affair to the corporal and three merchants who were acting with him. They are all under arrest.

FRANK H. CONANT

News of His Death at Annapolis Received Yesterday

WAS AN ENGINEER IN THE NAVY.

Accompanied Grant During His Trip.

Frank H. Conant, brother of E. B. Conant, and who served as chief engineer on the Resolute during the late war, died yesterday at Annapolis, Md. A telegram to this effect was received by his brother yesterday afternoon.

Deceased was a son of the late Julius E. and Laura M. Conant and a brother to E. B. Conant, Frederick Conant, George W. Conant and Miss Augusta F. Conant. Mr. Conant passed through the schools of Lowell, graduating from the Edson grammar, the Lowell high school, class "77," the Woburn Institute in 1878 and the U. S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1882. Since the war he has been stationed at the Naval academy as lecturer to the senior class.

He was aboard the Pensacola that accompanied Gen. Grant during a part of his trip around the world and in Japan and China he was a member of the personal suite that attended the general during the remarkable demonstrations in his honor in those countries.

Mr. Conant's service has been mostly on foreign stations and it has taken him around the world twice. For three years he was in charge of the electrical experimental station in New York, where appliances were tried before placing them in use in the new ships the government was building to increase the strength of the navy.

He leaves a wife and two children; the youngest being but three days old.

SPARKS WINS.

THE RECOUNT FAILED TO CHANGE THE RESULT.

John T. Sparks is elected at last "for keeps" as the recount is over and he still is ahead of Farmer, though the margin was close.

The last town to be heard from was Tewksbury and the recount was held there last evening by the registrars. It resulted in Farmer gaining one. This makes a total gain of four votes for Farmer. The result in the towns and wards of the district are as follows:

Ward Five, Farmer gains three.
Ward Nine, Farmer gains one.
Billerica, no change.
Burlington, no change.
Wilmington, no change.
Dracut, Sparks gains one.
North Reading, no change.
Tewksbury, Farmer gains one.

The Middlesex Coal company sell good coal.

We Sell the Most Clothing Because We Sell the Best, and We Sell the Best for Less Money than Others Ask for Downright Poor Qualities.

Our larger outlet and superior purchasing facilities make this possible. This fact is so easily demonstrated that no man need be in doubt. For instance, take our rich, pure, all wool Covert and Kersey Box Overcoats at

$10.

They are lined with fancy plaid worsted, satin sleeves and shoulder lining, made with raw edges, lap seams and are not only equal but superior in quality and fit to many Covert or Kersey Overcoats offered in Lowell at $15.

Unless you want something extra fine you can't make a mistake in making your selection from this line.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the prettiest weddings of the fall season, occurred last evening, when Mr. P. W. Farrell, local agent of the Hinckel Brewing Co., and a prominent Elk, and Miss Della A. Veo, a charming young resident of Bowers street, prominent in French social life, were united in marriage. The ceremony took place at 6.30 o'clock in the cosy little chapel of St. Jean Baptiste church on Merrimack street, a large gathering of relatives and friends including the ladies of the Cercle Albani, of which the bride is a member, witnessing the happy event. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I., who prefaced it with brief and eloquent congratulatory remarks to the happy young couple. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Robertine Veo, and the best man was Mr. Garrett Farrell of Lynn, a brother of the groom. The maid of honor was little Miss Ruth



P. W. FARRELL, the Bridegroom.

Whete of Boston, and the page, Master Allen Drury of this city. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white Duchess with silk and passementerie trimmings. Her maid was becomingly attired in blue Swiss mulle over blue taffeta. The bride carried roses and the bridesmaid chrysanthemums. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride, 63 Bowers street, hwere the reception was held, many friends tendering congratulations. The house was prettily decorated with elaborate clusters of chrysanthemums in a variety of colors, and a dainty wedding collation was served. Miss F. Drury and Miss Dorothy Raymond poured. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Farren of Lynn, parents of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell left on their honeymoon on a late train, and will be at home to their friends at 782 Moody street in December. They were the recipients of a valuable collection of wedding gifts.

BAILEY-MARR.

Miss Elizabeth Marr and Mr. Albert Bailey were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the rectory of St. Anne's church by the Rev. A. St. John Chambre. Mr. Thomas and Miss Margaret Marr, brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and bridesmaid. The young couple received many beautiful presents. They left on an early train for Boston, and on their return will reside on Robinson street.

CARLEY—BARTLETT.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Fenton Carley of North Billerica and Miss Bertha Elsie Bartlett of this city, took place yesterday afternoon at 370 Beacon street, Rev. F. A. Warfield officiating. Following the marriage ceremony there was a reception, at which the D. L. Page Company catered. The ushers were George H. Perry and Edward M. Bartlett. The happy couple on their return from their honeymoon will reside in North Billerica.

FARQUHAR—WEBSTER.

Mr. Stewart Farquhar, an official at the Concord reformatory, and Miss Sadie Webster, an employe of the Lowell bleachery, were united in wedlock yesterday afternoon at 56 Church street by Rev. J. M. Craig. Mr. Frank Farquhar was best man and Miss May Ross of Toronto, Can., was bridesmaid. On their return from their wedding trip the ehwly-married couple will reside at Concord.

BRITTON—MOSHER.

Mr. Percy E. Britton and Miss Mary Mosher were united in matrimony last evening at 43 Blodgett street by Rev. H. Lockhart. The bridesmaid was Miss Lois Titcomb and the bes- man was Mr. Henry Mosher. The happy couple will reside at 43 Blodgett street.

Putnam & Son

For All Social Functions

We provide every article required by men who observe the conventionalities and dress correctly.

FULL DRESS SUITS For evening wear made by Rogers, Peet & Co., from fine German twilled Worsteds and crepes. Plain or silk faced coats, perfect fitting and made by custom tailors; coats and vests from $17.00 to $35.00. Suits from $22.00 to $45.00.

TUXEDO SUITS From Rogers, Peet & Co. for semi-dress, stag parties and club wear.

INVERNESS OVERCOATS From Rogers, Peet & Co., to wear with dress suits; cape silk lined, no sleeves: silk hats also.

ACCESSORIES. All of the small articles in perfectly correct form for full dress. Dress shirts with extra wide bosoms. Dress white vests single and double breasted. White and pearl Suede and Kid Gloves. White lawn cravats, white lawn band bows, 3 for 25c. and up to 25c. each. Full dress satin shields; white and pearl studs and cuff links. The latest ideas in collars and cuffs. Black lisle thread half hose.

BOYS' TUXEDO Suits, white vests and fixings for full dress.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

REV. MR. BARTLETT.

FAHTER OF REV. MR. BARTLETT OF LOWELL, DEAD.

Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, father of Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street church, died yesterday at Hanover, N. H. Deceased was 71 years of age and had been ill for some time. Rev. Mr. Bartlett of Lowell, his son, was at his bedside when death came.

Deceased was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 25, 1817, and was a prominent son of Dartmouth college.

Four children survive him, Prof. E. J. Bartlett, Rev. W. A. Bartlett of this city, Samuel S., jr., a missionary in Japan, and Mrs. Stimson of New York.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

COURT CITY OF LOWELL, F. OF A., DANCE WITH FRIENDS.

The twelfthanniversary of Court City of Lowell, F. of A., was celebrated with a dance at Foresters' hall last night. Tables were arranged and presided over by a corps of young ladies, who were the invited guests of the evening. Refreshments were served. The arrangements were in charge of Chief Ranger Kilroy and Sub Chief Ranger John F. Connolley.

FOREIGNERS BARRED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Yokohama, Nov. 17.—Advices received here from Seoul, say that the Corean government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

It is stated on good authority that the firm of Beyer & Peacock have agreed to make a loan of fifteen million yen to two Japanese railroad companies.

DEATHS.

BENSON—Ida J., the infant daughter of John and Ada Benson, died this morning at the home of her parents, 47 South Whipple street.

CATTLE DIE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Mocon, Mo., Nov. 17—Prof. J. W. Conway of Columbia University, has made a post-mortem examination of eight dead cattle on George Richardson's farm near here. Richardson purchased 72 head at East St. Louis were dipped in the vats Friday; 17 head have died since then and a number of the others are expected to die. Richardson thought the result was caused by the dipping. Prof. Conway pronounced it Texas fever and he thinks the dipping had no effect, except possibly, to make the disease a little more acute.

WHIST PARTY

IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The first series of whist parties for the benefit of St. John's hospital was held in the Nurses' home on Nesmith street last evening, and was a grand success. There were about 25 tables of whist, and the game was enjoyed until 10.30 o'clock, after which a short impromptu concert was enjoyed. The parlor was beautifully decorated with numerous chrysanthemums from Mr. Peter H. Donohoe's conservatory, and a number of potted plants.

The first gentlemen's prize, a German library clock, was won by Mr. Peter W. Reilly, and Mrs. John E. Drury won the ladies' first prize, a beautiful Havilbon bons and lemonade were served by lad chocolate pot. During the evening Misses Anna Coughlin, Bridget Katheline Smith, Mabel Walsh and Florence Cook.

The committee in charge were: Mrs. Elias McQuaid, Mrs. Hugh Walker and Mrs. F. X. A. Hurtubise.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment will be mustered out Jan. 23. The men will report for physical examination January 3.

OFFICE TO LET—In The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

The greatest hit to date—Dow's Menthol Cream for the cure of cold in the head and all nasal affections.

FUNERALS.

LAMPHERE—The funeral services of the late A. J. Lamphere will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at his late residence in Chelmsford Centre, and the G. A. R. service will be held at the grave.

CUNNINGHAM—The funeral of the late Adam Cunningham took place this afternoon from 41 Anderson street, Rev. Bowley Green officiating. The interment was in the Edson cemetery.

Mr. Thomas Emerson, formerly proprietor of the Jackson house, but now of Boston, was in Lowell yesterday.

Rev. H. Lockhart is to deliver an address this evening at Cambridge in the Free Baptist church.

50 Different Size, Style and Price

Parlor Stoves TO CHOOSE FROM

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack St.

Don't wait till you or your children catch cold before buying a heating Stove. You will need one before the winter is over, that's certain. Why not buy it now? If you haven't the money to pay all cash, we will let you have it by paying part down. Don't buy a stove till you have seen the "Self Feeders."

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack St.

The Largest Stove Dealers in the City.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables. MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

Designated Depositary of the U. S.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

Of Lowell.

DEPOSITS:

July 1, 1862 .... $ 50,738.18
Oct. 11, 1898 .... 1,651,911.10

BANKING ROOMS:

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.
C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 60c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

THE SUN LATEST!

5 O'CLOCK

DEVOID OF TURMOIL

Marlboro Strike Conducted in Orderly Manner.

No Public Discussion as Yet—The Workmen Reply to the Statement of the Manifesto.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 17.—The manufacturers show a disinclination to give out any official statement of their position, but one individual manufacturer who is willing to talk says they will not enter into any controversy with the labor officials, which is interpreted to mean that the manufacturers will not meet the representatives of the union for a general discussion of the situation. Another manufacturer says that whatever they have done so far has been done for the best interests of Marlboro. They want nothing of a quarrelsome nature and believe in keeping quiet and allowing matters to cool down.

Everything has been quiet about the factories and a stranger would see nothing to indicate that a strike was in progress. The S. H. Howe company paid off its employes yesterday, but there was no unusual crowd about the shops, and there was no undue excitement. Several socialists have been in the city attempting to secure halls in which to address the operatives, but thus far their efforts have proved unsuccessful. A new labor paper made its appearance yesterday as an outcome of the strike.

The executive committee of the strikers gave out a statement last evening in which they expressed themselves freely in regard to the published interview with Mr. Howe, in which he stated at length his alleged difficulty in selling goods in competition with other firms. The committee states that Mr. Howe uses the same illustration of cost price—90 cents on his shoes, and 86 cents on his competitors goods—as in 1893, when Mr. Howe asked for a 10 percent reduction, and said on the public platform that unless he got it he would be unable to do business. The committee assert it to be common knowledge and admitted by Mr. Howe that the following two years were the most successful of his career. In view of this remarkable success, following upon an unsuccessful request for reduction in wages, the strikers feel that it is entirely possible that Mr. Howe may be mistaken now. As special reasons for taking this view of the case, they assert that in 1893 the country was in the throes of a financial panic, while at the present time the country has experienced two years of prosperity, and prominent men on all sides are freely predicting increased prosperity as a result of the recent elections, with a further boom in all industries incident to the termination of the late war with Spain. The committee assert that if Mr. Howe's illustrations of equalizing wages between the five-dollar men and the two-dollar men be at all accurate, then Mr. Howe should meet them upon the basis of arbitration; and they further suggest that the statistics of the earnings of shoe workers as published by the state and union should be revised to include the wages stated by Mr. Howe and thus raise the average.

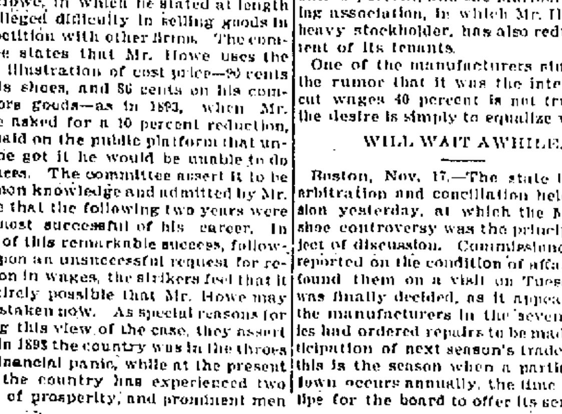
The committee regret Mr. Howe's statement that hot meetings are being held, and state that all meetings of the strikers have been orderly and all conclusions reached after calm consideration. They assert that Mr. Howe's expressed feelings of friendliness toward the striking employes are reciprocated by all, and say that it remains a mystery to them how Mr. Howe and Mr. Wright have become so changed that they now declare against the organization of labor, while they have always advocated it heretofore.

John A. Frye, one of the manufacturers against whom a strike has been declared, has reduced the rent of his tenants 5 percent, and the Marlboro Building association, in which Mr. Howe is a heavy stockholder, has also reduced the rent of its tenants.

One of the manufacturers states that the rumor that it was the intention to cut wages 40 percent is not true; that the desire is simply to equalize wages.

WILL WAIT AWHILE.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The state board of arbitration and conciliation held a session yesterday, at which the Marlboro shoe controversy was the principal subject of discussion. Commissioner Barry reported on the condition of affairs as he found them on a visit on Tuesday. It was finally decided, as it appeared that the manufacturers in the seven factories had ordered repairs to be made in anticipation of next season's trade, and as this is the season when a partial shutdown occurs annually, the time was not ripe for the board to offer its services.



SOPHIA LYONS, the Lowell Woman, Again in the Toils at New York for Shoplifting.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Editor: At the earnest solicitation of his many friends, Edward J. Rigney of ward four has consented to allow his name to be used as a councilmanic candidate. "Ed.," as he is best known by the boys, is one of the cleanest and brightest young democrats in Lowell. He has been closely identified with the democratic city committee of ward four for a number of years, and with Ed. in the field it would be wise of the other candidates to look sharp.

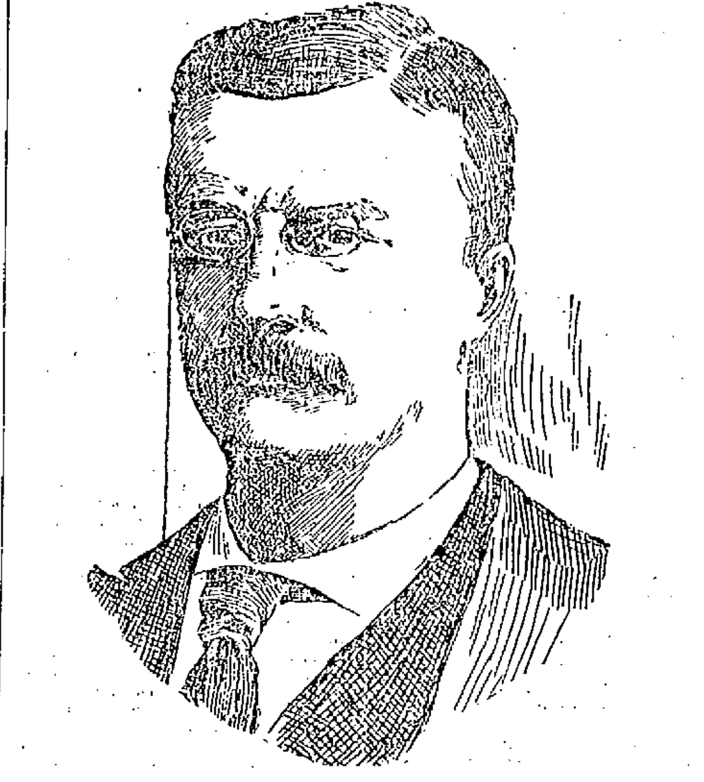
WARD FOUR.

The only candidate for the democratic aldermanic nomination in ward four, and from present indications the only one who will be in the field from that ward, is James F. Miskella. Mr. Miskella made an admirable run last year, failing of election by only a few votes. The party throughout the city has a particular regard for this young man because of his straight democracy and his adaptability for holding a position in the board of aldermen. While in the common council he was the leader of the democrats in that body and mapped out a course of action that brought credit to him and his colleagues from the citizens and business men. His renomination without opposition will be a deserved tribute to this young democrat.

Peter H. Savage, the well-known undertaker, has returned home from New York, whence he accompanied "Joe" Donohoe and Dr. Carroll, who sailed on the "Kaiser Wilhelm" for Bremen, Germany.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



COL. ROOSEVELT, Who Lectured at Boston Last Night.

NEXT WEDNESDAY

Company M, Ninth Regt. Will be Mustered Out.

AMBULANCE CORPS ENTERTAINS R. E. BELL.

Tickets for Soldiers' Banquet are Out.

The tickets for the soldiers' banquet will be placed on sale, and judging from the number of applications already made, the entire number will be quickly sold. Committees from the different companies will distribute the tickets.

The executive committee visited the armory yesterday to determine the arrangements necessary to the comfort of the guests, and to arrange for decorations.

The members of the ambulance corps tendered a reception and supper last evening to Dr. Robert E. Bell, and Comrades Sloan and Walker of the U. S. hospital corps of the 6th and Dexter of Co. C, orderly sergeant to Col. Rice. Corporal Mulvey of Boston was present, as were many ex-members of the corps.

Dr. Bell read an interesting paper upon his experiences at Fortress Monroe. He paid his respects to the memory of the late Sergeant Wenden, and spoke in favor of having the ambulance corps instructed in hospital work.

Corporal Sloan and Private Dexter related their experiences also, and supper was served at the Rockingham.

A special meeting of Company C, 6th regiment was held with a large attendance last evening. It was voted to hold a concert and ball at the armory on Dec. 14, with dancing until midnight. The tickets will be 50 cents, ladies half price, and the proceeds will be given to the relatives of the late Sergeant Wenden and Corporal Bellamy. Tribute was paid at the meeting to the valor of Private Francis McGlynn, who so bravely remained behind in Porto Rico to care for two sick comrades, Privates Roby and Delmore.

Lieut.-Col. Donovan of the 9th, accompanied by Lieut. Healey of Clinton was at the armory yesterday. Co. M will be mustered out next Wednesday. Capt. Mitten and Lieut. McNulty are both ill.

Corp. Fred W. Barnes was tendered a reception and supper at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Ferris in London street last evening.

Comrade Harry Bates of the ambulance corps has not been in good health since his return north, and a trip south was advised by his physician. He accordingly left yesterday in company with his father, for the south, where he will probably remain all winter.

BOWLING.

The bowling committee of the Highland club defeated the Highlands in a closely contested game on their alleys last night. The score: Bowling Committee—Anderson 520, R. Welman 472, Dickerman 518, Barron 494, Hawes [illegible]. Total, 2491. Highlands—T. Murphy 475, A. Kittredge 419, Stiles 512, Farrell 479, Church 467. Total, 2351.

The Belmonts defeated the Lowells by more than 100 pins at the Wamesit alleys last night. Fullerton was the only man to reach 500. The score: Belmonts—Adams 432, Feis 448, Stevens 415, Runels [illegible], Wilson 450. Totals, 2240. Lowells—Kelley 419, Howes [illegible], Fullerton 501, Fee 428, Boulger 412. Totals, 2122.

Do you burn coal? W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, will sell you some coal that will burn.

FOUND A BUNDLE.

While patroling Dutton street last night, Officer [illegible] found a bundle of cloth suiting, which now awaits an owner at the police station.

COL. ROOSEVELT

Lectured in Boston Last Night.

ON THE MOVEMENT WESTWARD.

The First of a Series of Eight Lectures.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered the first of a series of eight lectures on "The Western Movement of the American People" before an audience of 1200 people in Huntington hall last night, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. The audience was enthusiastic in its greeting of the leader of the Rough Riders, and it was some minutes before he was able to proceed with his lecture, which was of a purely historical nature. Colonel Roosevelt traced the advancement and expansion of the English, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and French during the 15th and 16th centuries, discussing the character and progress of their movements into South Africa, Australia, South America, and into America itself. He spoke particularly of the backwoodsman of North America and his predecessors, and described vividly the hardships which he endured and the progress he made in pushing the frontier further and further westward through the dense forests. He eulogized the backwoodsman as an honest, manly, thrifty man, and said that the foundation which he laid for American government and institutions was of the very finest character.

PATRIOTIC BOYS

Wound up in Jersey City Police Court.

WANTED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY

But Came to Grief at Camp Meade.

New York, Nov. 17.—Two runaway boys from New London, Conn., wound up in the police court in Jersey City today. One was charged with vagrancy, the other with larceny, and a Jersey City boy, whose acquaintance they formed last evening, was also arraigned for larceny.

The Connecticut youths were Leo Shandon, 15 years and John L. Sullivan, 16 years of age. The Jersey City boy was George Meyers, aged ... Justice Nevins held Meyers for the action of the grand jury and remanded Shandon and Sullivan. The charge of larceny against Sullivan will probably not be pressed, and when the parents of the boys come for them they will probably be permitted to go home.

When the war broke out the youth of the tow boys prevented the realization of their martial ambitions, but later on they managed to reach Camp Meade by stealing rides on freight trains. They blacked boots for Company A men of the Third Connecticut regiment, hoping this would lead to the desired chance for joining the soldiers. The soldiers had no money, so the boys gave credit and the recent departure of the regiment for the south left them penniless.

Mr. James McDermott, not the popular undertaker, is quite ill and under the medical care of his family physician at his home at the corner of Gorham and Kidder streets.

THE AUXILIARY NAVY

NAVAL ARCHITECTS DISCUSS TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Value of Yachts In Time of War. Views of Experts on Models of Our Coming Battleships—Monitors Not So Popular Now.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, in session at New York, had something to say recently about "The Steam Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary," and W. P. Stephens, editor of Forest and Stream, who read a paper on that subject, discussed the work of the transformation and conversion of naval auxiliaries of all kinds at the beginning of the war with Spain, and dealt exhaustively with the use of yachts and ocean tugs for sea service as fleet tenders and for general service.

"The possibilities of the yacht fleet at that time for conversion to war uses were," the paper continued, "even from a theoretic standpoint, far from promising. Many of the vessels were ill fitted in model for real service at sea. There was a lack of displacement for the added weights of armament and ammunition, of berthing space for crew, of bunker space and suitable locations for magazines. The nominal speed, in many cases low in itself, was not realized, even in smooth water, and in a sea there was a serious loss of the average working speed. There was no protection, no distilling apparatus; the capacity of the water tanks was generally inadequate and the decks were not designed to withstand the shock of the guns. The draft, as a rule, was greater than was necessary or desirable.

"The nature and extent of these defects were fully realized at the outset, but under the circumstances there was no other course but to take the yachts as they were and to make the best of them. All things considered, they have done their work quite as well as was to be expected. They have served a certain necessary purpose and they were capable of doing even more had it been required of them.

"The lessons to be derived are, first, the necessity for timely preparation in the speedy building up of an adequate navy, and, second, that to be done properly this work must proceed for a term of years according to a comprehensive and systematic programme, completed in advance and carried out as nearly as possible without change through successive administrations. The present use of the yacht fleet being confessedly but an emergency measure, the question naturally suggests itself as to whether such a course would have been necessary had our navy been theoretically complete in all of its branches; notably, had the gunboat and torpedo arms, instead of being exceedingly weak, been developed to the same extent as in other navies. This question may at once be answered in the affirmative, for the reason that none of the vessels of the gunboat or torpedo boat types is adapted for the special service demanded of the converted yachts.

"The suggestion has been made that some scheme of co-operation between the government and individual yacht owners might be put into practice whereby, in return for certain privileges or compensations on the part of the former, the latter might be induced to plan any new yachts with a direct view to their conversion to war uses. The objections both to this method of procedure and to the general policy of reliance on the yacht fleet are very strong. On the part of the government, the only effective inducement to be offered to the owner must be in some form of subsidy, a sort of special legislation, which is practically impossible. On the part of the owner, his personal requirements are directly opposed to those of the war vessel.

"While the actual co-operation of the government and the yacht owner is hardly practicable, each may study with profit the lesson now before them. It is obviously to the interest of the government to encourage the building and use of yachts; apart from the indirect advantages of a national pleasure fleet there is always the possibility of an occasion like the present, when the larger vessels must be depended on as a dernier resort. While nothing can be done in the way of direct financial aid, it is a wise and sound policy to encourage yachting by the removal of all unnecessary and oppressive regulations. On the part of the owner, it must be apparent to him now, if never before, that his interest lies directly in putting his money into a vessel that, as far as possible, possesses the prime essentials for conversion to war use. It may happen, as in this case, that the opportunity to sell her at a fair figure is coincident with a temporary inability to use her on account of war. How far he can go in the compromise between his individual requirements and adaptability for conversion is a question to be settled with his designer, but he will hardly fail to realize that it is too important a matter to be disregarded entirely, as it has been in the past."

The paper then proposed the recognition of three new classes of vessels smaller than the Petrel, of about 800, 400 and 200 tons, of low speed and great simplicity and durability of construction. In discussion of the paper, Captain J. W. Miller of the New York naval reserves said that vessels such as proposed were certainly needed for a second line of defense. The yachts that were purchased for this purpose had not been entirely suitable, he said, and had been purchased at maximum prices from the pick of hundreds that had been offered. He suggested that only two of the three classes mentioned by Mr. Stephens were necessary. Naval Constructor John G. Tawresey, who served on the naval auxiliary board, stated that not one yacht had been purchased by the government because deemed really suitable to the work to which it was assigned, but only more suited than others. He condoned their lack of water tight subdivisions, stability, coal capacity and fire mains and deplored the amount of woodwork carried.

A paper on "Designs of the New Vessels For the United States Navy," by Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, called attention to the principal features of all the new ships, and was accompanied by elaborate plans and sections. In connection with discussion on this topic, the question "Are the monitors useful?" was also proposed. Lieutenant William P. White said that the service of the monitors was confined strictly to harbor defense work, where as floating forts they were more expensive and no more efficacious than forts on shore. Captain William O. Wise answered him by saying that he considered the Puritan the best ship in the navy and that he thought we ought to have 20 more monitors. In the discussion of the armor of these ships, it was asked whether the small number of larger sized shells that took effect on the Spanish ships at Santiago was normal. Lieutenant White answered that it was not, though he did not know why. He said 80 per cent of all the larger sized shots fired should have been effective, whereas only about 3 per cent struck their mark.—New York Sun.

BACK FROM PORTO RICO.

Civil Engineer Speaks of Business Opportunities In Ponce.

Edmund Alsop, a civil engineer, who was formerly in the employ of the city of Philadelphia, but who resigned his position about Jan. 1 for the purpose of going to Porto Rico to secure a general idea of business prospects at that place, has recently returned and the other night gave a Philadelphia Press reporter his views on the question. He expressed himself as being delighted with the people at Ponce, and said their desire today is to become more like Americans and to live in accordance with American laws and regulations. He found them kind, generous, hospitable, but cautious sort of people. In his judgment, many of them would make good Americans.

After reciting some incidents which explained the generosity of the people at Ponce Mr. Alsop said his object in going there was to sound the people and ascertain whether there was room for a bank, trust company and other business industries. Before going, he said, he had consulted with a great many business men, many of whom lived in Philadelphia, others in Pittsburg and some in western states. In every case he found business men eager and willing to furnish capital if they were reasonably certain that a project in which they might interest themselves would prove to be a success.

"In Ponce," continued Mr. Alsop, "I found that the place was greatly in need of an American bank; also a trust company. The people there have, to a great extent, been misrepresented. They are intelligent, highly cultured and take a critical view of every subject which attracts their attention. They are very anxious that congress shall lose no time in framing laws and regulations for them. It is possible that in a few weeks a branch office will be established at Ponce by some wealthy and influential men in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which will be a preliminary step to opening a bank or trust company at that place. It would be impossible to put a bank or trust company in working order there for at least six months."

Mr. Alsop said that he would not advise any young men who had a few dollars or even a few hundred dollars saved to cherish the idea of going to Ponce to establish a business at that place. "The climate is fine," said he, "but the man who hasn't got lots of money cannot better his condition by going to Ponce."

A New Club.

There will be a new club in New York which will have for its members nearly all the smart set of both sexes. It is to be modeled somewhat after the Vaudeville club of a few years ago. The members will meet at Sherry's at midnight, and there will be performances by vaudeville artists and supper and dancing. It will be really a place of fashionable resort after the opera, and it will take the place of many private entertainments which were projected this winter.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Journal.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The 10-year-old daughter of Eliza Tremblay of 446 Moody street was run down by a bicyclist on Moody street yesterday morning about 11.40 o'clock. She was returning from school and attempted to cross the street, when she was thrown violently to the ground. Inspector Laffamme assisted her to here home, but could not catch the culprit.

Maj. Charles A. Stott was re-elected vice president of the Home Market club at the annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Urban Hall

Banquet, High'and and Russian Halls, For Parties, Dances, Etc.

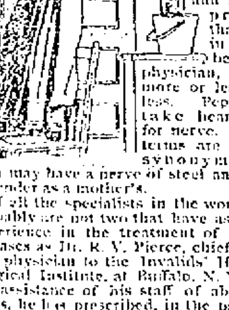
Apply to Room 1, Urban Block

IVORINE

It cleans the house and all that's in it, from the kitchen floor to the baby's delicate skin. Because of the cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap found in every package of Ivorine it supplies SOAP FOR HOUSEWORK AND TOILET FOR ONE PRICE. You only pay for the Ivorine—the Toilet Soap costs you nothing. Both Washing Powder and Toilet Soap are guaranteed par excellence by the fame of Williams' Shaving Soaps.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

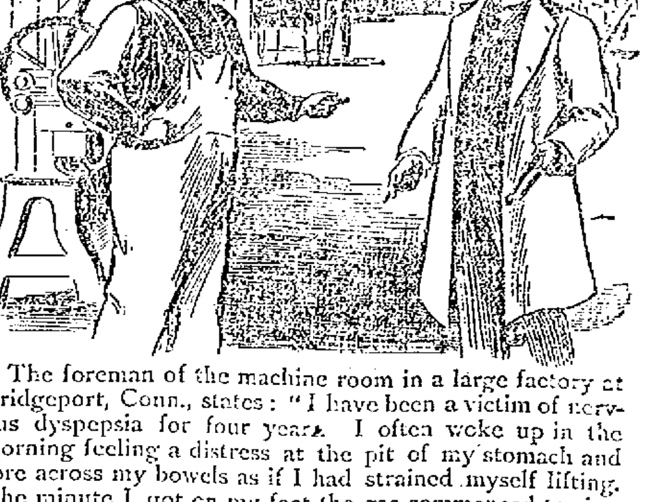
WASHING POWDER



There is a widespread and false impression that a man, in order to be a good physician, must be more or less heartless. People mistake heartlessness for nerve. The two terms are far from synonymous. A man may have a nerve of steel and a heart as tender as a mother's.

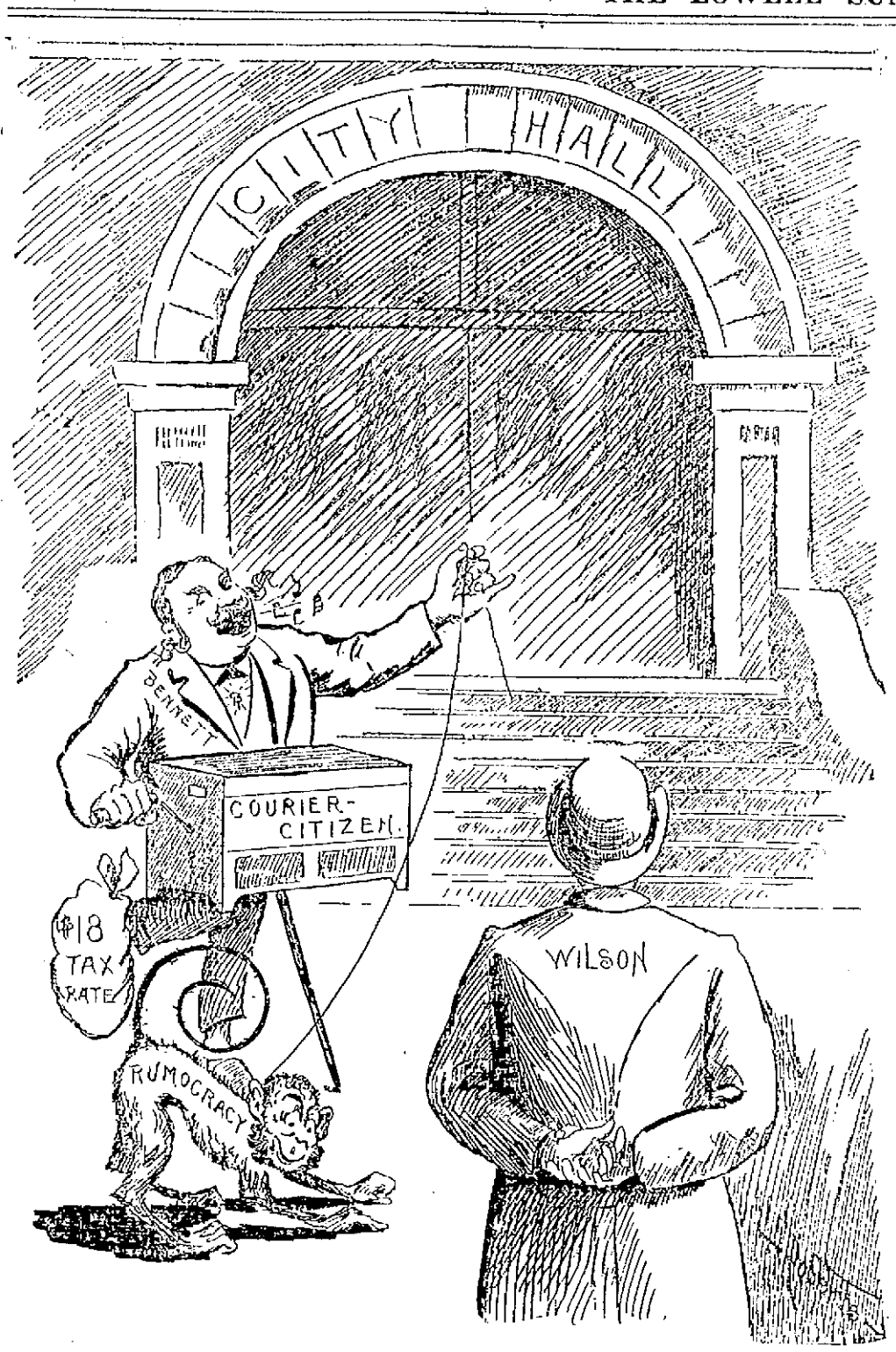
Of all the specialists in the world, there probably are not two that have as wide an experience in the treatment of women's diseases as Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. With the assistance of his staff of able physicians, he has prescribed, in the past thirty years, for many thousands of women. Dr. Pierce is pre-eminently a sympathetic physician. Perhaps more than any other man in the profession he realizes the hardships of woman's work, and the disadvantages under which she labors because of the weak, delicate and susceptible structure of the feminine organism. His immense practice in diseases peculiar to women forced upon his recognition the fact that women would never take the proper care of their health, so long as that care required the repugnant "examinations" and "local treatments" insisted upon by nearly all physicians. After years of study he invented a remedy now known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that is an absolute and unfailing cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of diseases peculiar to women. This wonderful medicine cures in the privacy of the home, and does away with the necessity for obnoxious "local treatment." It imparts health, strength, vigor and elasticity to the organs distinctly feminine and fits for wifehood and motherhood.

In paper covers, 21 one-cent stamps; cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



The foreman of the machine room in a large factory at Bridgeport, Conn., states: "I have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for four years. I often woke up in the morning feeling a distress at the pit of my stomach and sore across my bowels as if I had strained myself lifting. The minute I got on my feet the gas commenced to rise, there was a tendency to nausea and I wanted to vomit. At other times I could neither throw off the gas nor vomit either and it was then that I suffered most terribly. After this had gone on a long time my son induced me to try Ripans Tabules and the effect was simply wonderful. They hit the nail right on the head and they have made a new man of me so far as the comfort of living is concerned."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. [illegible] One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.



YOU'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.

BENNETT—"The puir auld cellar patriots, are frail and feeling sair,
And weel I ken they'd miss thee lad, gin ye came hame na mair.
Me party's sick, me monk is tired; they'd perish but for me,
I canna leave the office now, ye'd better bide a wee.
I canna leave the office, John, ye'd better bide a wee."

A PROCLAMATION

On Thanksgiving Day Prepared by Mayor Bennett

CALLING FOR MORE GENERAL OBSERVANCE.

Special Thanksgiving Service in Associate Hall.

In acordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States and the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, appointing Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, I desire to urge upon the citizens of Lowell a more general and enthusiastic observance of the day than usual.

As a city, we are especially grateful for the share we have had in the national prosperity, for the honorable part our own brave and loyal citizens have borne in the successful issue of the war for humanity, and for the safe return of so many of our gallant soldiers, who risked all in defense of our country. Mindful of the unnumbered blessings, past and present, which the Heavenly Father has bestowed upon us, tenderly remembering the heroes who have given their lives on their country's altar, let us as citizens of Lowell, ever foremost in the pursuits of peace and righteous warfare, set apart Thursday, Nov. 24th, in church and home, for praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God.

A special Thanksgiving service will be held in Associate hall, at 10.30 a. m. on Thanksgiving day. It is earnestly desired that all should gather here for a glad Thanksgiving service. The returning soldiers of the Spanish-American war, the G. A. R., Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, high school cadets, and all of the soldiers and sailors of the various wars of our country are especially invited and seats will be reserved for them until 10.20.

"And may God hear the prayers of His people, and continue to the republic the blessings of His divine favor."

Your obedient servant,
J. W. BENNETT, Mayor.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER
Is the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

Again Defeated by the Lawrence High

IN FOOT BALL GAME AT FAIR GROUNDS.

Features of the Game in Detail.

The Lawrence Highs again defeated the Lowell Highs, and this time the victory was rendered more stinging because of the game being played on local grounds.

Yesterday's game was the second of the Lowell and Lawrence boys, and also was it the second defeat the latter team dealt to Lowell.

About 100 people were at the Fair Grounds yesterday and the gathering was composed principally of the students and teachers of the school in Lowell. The Lowell team played very well, but when a touch-down for them was almost a certainty, young Morrison, C. F., of the Lawrence, by masterly moves, succeeded in getting the ball over to Lowell ground and finally scored a touch-down and then a goal kick beautifully placed set his admirers to cheering.

The first half stood 6 to 0, favoring Lawrence, and in the second half the down river team, by a safety advanced their score to 8, while the locals found it impossible to reach their goal once. Jacques at centre for Lowell took the place of Cronin. The summary:

LAWRENCE.		LOWELL.
Brewster le		re Delaney
Santford lt		rt Gallagher
Gatwood lg		rg Field
W. Smith c		c Jacques
Ruph rg		lg Kellher
C. F. Morrison rt		lt Jewett
Taylor re		le Wood
Morgan qb		qb Loughlin
A. Smith lhb		rhb White
Brunham rhb		lhb Foster, Hill
C. E. Morrison fb		fb Frost

Score—Lawrence, 8; Lowell, 0. Touch-down—C. F. Morrison. Goal from touchdown—C. F. Morrison. Safety—C. E. Morrison. Umpire—Garrity. Referee—Jacquit. Time—15 and 20 minute halves.

The Carlisle Indians would like to arrange a game of rugby with any team in the city at 125 lbs. for Nov. 19. Send all challenges to G. W. Ensley, 20 Weed street.

L. M. Cooper, formerly of Belvidere, dealer in ladies' cloaks, suits and furs, has removed to larger quarters at 16 Merrimack square, opposite car waiting room.

FAIR AND SUPPER.

BY THE LADIES' AID OF THE FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

At Highland hall, last evening, was held the opening of the fair and supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid committee of the First Spiritualist society. Mrs. Pihl, Mrs. A. M. Coggeshall and Mr. F. H. Coggeshall formed the general committee.

There was a literary, musical and art entertainment in conection with the fair and supper. Mrs. Anna M. Coggeshall, assisted by Miss Blanche Hazel Brainard, had charge of the entertainment. The following took part: Mr. John S. Jackson, president of the society Mr. John Banks, Mr. F. H. Coggeshall, Mr. Thomas Brainard, Walter Coggeshall, Thomas Pickup, Mr. George Roberts, Miss Florence Pickup, Miss Pearle Chamberlain, Miss Daisy Brainard, Miss Minnie Pihl and Mr. Robert Oldrody. Mr. John Stanley also appeared in bell ringing specialties.

The Earle sisters of Nashua furnished the art part of the entertainment. There were recitations by Miss Hazel Brainard, Master Leslie Farrington, and banjo solos by the Erie club, and the Earle sisters. The closing number of the entertainment was the old woman that lived in the shoe. Miss Daisy Brainard was the old woman, who had so many children that she didn't know what to do. Following is the personnel of her noisy family:

Marguerite Jordan, Frederic Jordan, Georgie Jones, Hazel Brainard, Mabel Sanborn, Ethel Frazer, Elsie Jones, Faith Doty, Bertha Bond and the Misses Pihl. John Banks was musical director for the entertainment.

The table committee were: Coffee and cake, Mrs. Quinn, Hattie Perry, Eva Perry and Mr. Bert Page ice cream, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Cora Brown and Bessie Banks; pound table, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Farr; fancy table, Mrs. Miriam Jackson, Mrs. Bertha Bird and Mrs. Ida Cunningham; mystery table, Mrs. Fred Jordan and Mrs. Hattie Fletcher; candy table, Mrs. J. B. Arthur and Mrs. Blanche Foster.

Among those present from out of town were: Ormond Spead of Wyoming and Walter Small of Hudson, N. H. The fair will continue this evening to be followed by dancing.

Dyspepsia and Divorce.

A social theorist has come to the front with another remedy for the divorce evil—good cookery. A well fed body often induces a contented mind, and the hand that can make appetizing dishes is not one to be lightly tossed away. Perhaps after all the secret of feminine supremacy lies closer to the kitchen than to the library.—Baltimore American.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' Mfg. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

LABOR MATTERS

CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

When a Man Has No Right to Do Right—Private Luxury Criminal.

Not for a moment would I excuse the individual from becoming in the fullest sense of the term the living incarnation of the truth which he proclaims. A profound and searching simplification of one's life is the beginning of social service. Under no circumstances is private luxury tolerable. It is not only not Christian; in a world of wretched want and poverty it is indecent and criminal. There can never be any justifiable splendor save communal splendor, giving beauty and glory to each individual life.

There is a passion for individual perfection, an effort to escape the sin and guilt of the world, that is at bottom a profound spiritual selfishness, an inverted egoism. There are times when to do the absolutely right thing, as we call it, would be most dastardly treason—the greatest wrong a man could do. There are circumstances under which a man has no right to do right, when he can be individually guiltless only by being guilty of the blood of others, only by the betrayal of sacred trusts. There are places and crises in which a man must be morally wrong in order to be nobly true and spiritually right, and considerations of public morality may compel a man to endure relations which are profoundly immoral from his point of view, but which are the embodiment of the highest legal and conventional morality.

For instance, in the present system of things a college education is a monopoly of opportunity. By teaching in a Christian college supported by interest or profit on endowments I am a monopolist as well as Mr. Rockefeller, but I do not see that I can further the kingdom of God by having nothing to do with colleges or by bringing up my children in ignorance in order that I may have a barren individual guiltlessness. I cannot leave the world by taking leaven out of it in order that I may monopolize some of it for my own salvation, for that is what it comes to. If I so save my life, I lose it, as I ought to lose it. If I would have part in removing any individual or organized sin from among men, I must get under it. I can do nothing by taking a position in Mars and then talking at the world from the long range of superior advantage. That is always immoral.

But if there is no individual extrication from a wrong social system will not the effect of preaching thus be baffling and paralyzing to individual responsibility? Some of you, I know, have been anxiously asking this question while I have been speaking. Yet it seems to me that I have been doing nothing else than heap up the responsibility which Christ and the times call the individual to manfully bear. I have tried to show that the charge a man has to keep is the common well being of all his brethren, and not merely his own soul.—Professor George D. Herron.

A BLOW TO LABOR.

New York's Convict Labor Law Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

The court of appeals has handed down a decision which has attracted comparatively little public attention because of the political campaign, but which is certain to be discussed with lively interest as soon as the legislature meets. This decision is of importance to trade unions throughout the country, inasmuch as it nullifies as unconstitutional a statute enacted on the demand and for the sole benefit of organized labor. It is bound to open up again the whole vexed question of convict labor.

When the legislature of 1894 enacted a law requiring that prison made goods manufactured in other states and sold in this state be plainly branded as such, there was serious doubt that it could stand. This doubt was shared, we believe, by the very lawyer who, as a member of the statutory revision commission, drafted the bill. When the test came, the law was promptly declared to be unconstitutional. In 1896 another law was passed, intended to meet the constitutional objection by extending the compulsory branding to prison made goods of this state as well as of all others. It is this remedial law which is killed by the court of appeals.

The salient point of the decision is not difficult to grasp. It is based upon the fundamental guarantee that a citizen cannot be deprived of his property without due process of law. It contends that such deprivation exists when statutory provision so discriminates between goods of equal value and excellence—as in the case of a convict brand—as to discourage the sale of one class by an appeal to popular sentiment. It denies the right of the state to extend its police power to the protection of certain workmen in their wages against the competition of certain other workmen in penal institutions, and holds that if such a right were permitted to stand it would point the way to similar and wholesale discrimination, involving age, size of family, and what not.

It is true that the competition of prison with free skilled labor in this state has been greatly diminished by legislation, but it is still considerable, and with the competition created by the penal institutions of other states will now, in view of this latest decision, revive one of the most vexatious and elusive problems which have occupied legislative attention since organized labor became so potent a factor in partisan politics.—New York Mail and Express.

Bread on the Water.

Pittsburg is going to build a $350,000 armory, and over-third of the sum has already been subscribed by bankers, manufacturers and other business people. Carnegie's Steel company has handed over $40,000; Frick's concern, $10,000; Jones & Laughlins, $5,000, and other well known labor crushers proportionate amounts. It's a mighty cold day when the plutocracy doesn't understand its own interests.—Lancaster (Pa.) Labor Leader.

MASKED INIQUITY.

THE GROWTH THAT IS ACTUALLY IN THE LINE OF DETERIORATION.

Constitutions Written by Hands That Are Dead—Fulcrum and Lever Needed to Raise Us to the Plane of a Genuine Democracy.

[Special Correspondence.]

A great modern English historian, as historians go, has said, "Revolutions come because nations move on and constitutions don't." And there was nothing of the radical thinker in that historian. He believed in the rights of aristocracies to rule. Virtually every Englishman has believed in that doctrine up to about ten years ago, and not many have as yet changed their minds on the subject. How long shall aristocracies or plutocracies exist in any nation when the bulk of the people have been imbued with the real spirit of democracy? Have we ever had any approach to a real democracy anywhere? Can any such thing be compatible with industrial monopolies, as we have always had and have today with a vengeance? No social compact can be a democracy as long as legislation rests on privileges to groups of men for them to fix up the destinies of the rest.

And so constitutions are human contrivances which move not, and so they have no life, and so they are dead. Please remember that that was said by an English aristocrat, and a historian on top, a man highly esteemed by all men of high degree. God has never evoluted anything that does not move; that does not grow in consonance with all objects around. It takes men, and the best men in each nation, to devise something that cannot move and cannot grow and which as such shall sooner or later become an obstacle to progress, a regular nuisance. Do you know what happens to things that cannot grow for good? They grow for evil, they bring decay to all they touch, they deteriorate everything with which they may be connected. Neither men as individuals nor men grouped in nations can trifle with the logic of facts, the logic of the universe.

Of course the social organization must rest on certain general principles of public conduct, but why should the dead fix those principles for the living? And why should we have so little confidence in ourselves as to bind us to abide for any 50 years, for any ten, for any five, to any specific rules? Who does that with himself? Besides, has not God left us certain maxims of basic honesty from which we cannot deviate without having to suffer from it? In those maxims, few, simple and plain, comprehensive to any men above the level of the idiot, we have the constitution that forever binds men and nations to respect each others' rights, but as we don't mean to do that each nation has to have her own dead constitution—dead because it is based on privileges, on monopolies, on injustice, crude or refined, open or hidden.

As a matter of actual fact, each social compact constitutes a nucleus of iniquity more or less enveloped with a mask of righteousness. Each nation paints that mask with her own colors and tells the other nations, Don't you see how my colors, the colors of my mask, are brighter than yours?

About 23 centuries ago a certain scientist asked his friends and admirers: "Do you want me to raise this earth of ours from its center of gravitation? Give me a fulcrum on which I may rest my lever." Nearly 19 centuries ago the world was taught how we could raise this earth of ours from the center of iniquity legalized by human laws. It is also a question of fulcrum and lever. The fulcrum is public honesty. The lever is our collective reasoning power applied to enactments respecting the equal rights of all men.

Take now a rapid survey in the historical development of the 19 centuries we have mentioned. Where is that fulcrum of public honesty? Where is the lever of our combined reasoning power, the lever to rest on the fulcrum in such a way as to raise the world from its gravitation center of sin into its gravitation center of righteousness? Look at the naked fact that in this nation of ours the workers spend over $50,000,000 per annum in enriching the papers which stand for all fundamental social sins, and even less than $250,000 to let a few papers linger and often perish the ones who try to attack social monopolies and barbarisms right and left. The average patriot—patriot in the best sense and not in the farcical one—is forced into a fit of wrath, face to face with that fact.

The idea of using our reasoning power for purposes of public honesty! Who thinks of that? Some here and there, to be sure, but we need many of them. We need enough to constitute the only parliament worthy of freemen, a parliament which at least once a year should meet at the polls to formulate a few precise enactments, embodied in very few words, such regulations, approved by majority popular vote, to stand as the living constitution, forever moving on just as fast as required for the joy and manhood of all in each national compact. Just as long as we rely on dead constitutions and are afraid of living ones, as long as we give to a few men the power to do just what they see fit with God's given rights to us, what can we expect as long as that taken place? Nothing but a modification of public evils, nothing but kaleidoscopic changes by which social iniquities are painted with fresh, bright colors, but remain essentially as black as ever, if not more so. JOSE GROS.

His Golden Rule.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo is known as the "golden rule mayor." He owns a big factory in which the employees work but eight hours a day and enjoy numerous holidays. The only rule he has posted up is, "Do unto others as if you were the others." At Christmas he shares with the workmen the profits of the past year.

MISERY AT JOBS.

The Awful Condition in One of Ohio's Coal Mining Towns.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce sent a committee recently to investigate the situation at the mining town of Jobs, O., where there has been little work of late and where wages are low when there is work and the system of company store and company landlord prevails. An Enquirer correspondent accompanied the committee, and from his account of what was learned of the condition of the miners and their families the following is taken:

Of the miners' cabins, the first house visited was that of Thomas Smith. It contained three rooms, 14 feet square, a few pieces of dilapidated furniture, walls papered with scraps of newspapers and wall paper, with little pieces of rag carpets and wornout oilcloths on the floor. The house was full of children, some not clothed for school, a sickly little barefooted baby sitting in the middle of the floor. Mrs. Smith said: "This was the first time we ever had to go to the commissary, and I hope it will be the last. We have enough to eat now, but we are not very well fixed for clothes. I have no bedclothes or shoes for myself or children."

William Brown's little house was next visited, the interior being much the same as Smith's. Four children were scantily clad, one little boy had on an old wornout lady's jacket or sack from the commissary. Mrs. Brown said: "I hope I will get a new dress when work picks up. I haven't had one since I was married six years ago."

D. W. Northup's home was like the others, although he seemed to think he was better off than the majority of the poor people, having two small pigs and some corn to feed them that he had raised. Northup was fantastically dressed in an old looking suit of clothes out of the commissary, that didn't fit him.

Conrad Weiu said: "I don't see how those people have been able to exist, judging from my own experience. When I came, I had some money saved up and owned my own house. I have a small family, only two children. I have used up my money, and am now in debt, and I don't drink. I live economically. How these men with big families have got along I cannot understand."

At Nick Biermann's house there was abject misery—six in this family, the children slumbers the father sick with his ankle sprained and not able to work; in debt and discouraged.

Thomas Miller, six in family. A daughter, aged 17, with no shoes and an old dress out of the commissary, blushed with mortification and ran crying from the room. Miller's wife died, and he has been forced to send his father and mother to the poorhouse from abject poverty.

The last place visited was once the prosperous little home of John Gears, whose lot is indeed one of despair. In one room lay a daughter 17 years old with typhoid fever. A younger daughter, assisting her tired mother about the house and who had been ordered to bed by the doctor today, hid herself when the committee came in. Three grown sons were slowly recovering from typhoid fever, none yet able to work. In the back room, with head bowed upon his massive breast, sat Gears with bare feet and downcast eyes. The poor man, who was scarcely able to raise his head from fever, glanced up like a hunted animal, and with tears streaming from his eyes proudly declared he didn't need assistance, but pitifully owned that he had no shoes. He is the most destitute of all.

Stay Away From Hawaii.

A joint committee of lodges of the Knights of Pythias in Honolulu has issued the following:

The annexation of these islands by the United States has caused many of our brethren to project attempts to better their condition or to find employment in what they consider a new country. Such we consider it our duty to warn and to spank to in plain terms.

The social and business communities of these islands were old and well established before the rush to California. This is in no sense a new country. The only opportunity here is for the man of large capital.

There is no employment here for mechanics of any kind or for unskilled labor. Many men of ability, of good habits and first class recommendations are now here practically stranded. There were idle men in Honolulu before the American flag replaced the Hawaiian flag.

All lines of small business are fully filled and in most cases overcrowded. Do not come here unless you have the assurance in advance of steady employment or have the capital to engage in land development enterprises requiring large means.

We spread this positive advice because we wish to save brethren disappointment and distress. We state the facts, as in more than honor bound, and trust sincerely that this circular will accomplish its mission.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Patent attorneys learn that the inventor of the Mergenthaler typesetting machine has perfected a new machine which is an improvement upon the old one and which he can manufacture and sell for about $1,000. Those who claim to know about the invention predict that within five years all small printing offices in the country will be equipped with typesetting machines, and that the number of typesetters will be cut down one-half. This is a gloomy prospect for a trade which has already felt seriously the competition of machinery.—New York Letter.

Labor Bureau in Western Australia.

The colonial government of Western Australia proposes to form a labor bureau. At first the bureau will be in the form of a registry office, where employers and workmen may be brought into contact, but its operations may be extended.



A DOCTOR'S VISIT
is always followed by a doctor's prescription, and when you want to get it filled promptly, accurately and from the purest and freshest drugs, bring it to us. Physicians' prescriptions are a specialty with us, and we have all the newest discoveries in medicine that can fill prescriptions from the best in the country.

Goodale's DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

SMOKE UPMANN'S EXTRA 5 Cigar
Always Uniform, Always Good.

WHEN THE
Foot is at Ease
The brain and nerves are at rest, You get all the ease that is needed while walking in our Famous
$3.00 SUNLIGHT SHOES.
Newest lasts, newest materials, newest designs, newest shapes. All these things are worth getting when one Buys Shoes. You get all these in the Sunlight-Shoes.
High grade repairing.
Sunlight SHOE STORE
W. S. CRADY.

NEW YORK HOTEL, 665 Broadway, New York. 150 richly furnished rooms, 50c., 75c., $1; Broadway's largest Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant; lunch and oyster house; wine table d'hote 50c.; supper, lunch 35c. JULIAS A. ROBINSON.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Washington Place, adjoining Broadway, New York. No cooler, better ventilated, pleasanter or convenient hotel or location; elegant rooms; popular prices; table d'hote lunch 35c.; table d'hote dinner 50c. JULIUS A. ROBINSON.

Credit to All.
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing. Ladies' Suits made to order. Latest styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms to the users of the Lowell Corporative Supply Co., 25 Central street. Open evenings.

Stove Weather
Is now with us. Have you a stove that suits you?
No matter what others may say don't buy a stove until you see ours. We can and will save you money,
RANGES
There are many. Some are very good; they're all called good by the salesman; there is only one best. Our customers say that ours is the best range they ever used. Look at our Ranges and you will join the majority and sound the praise of the GRAND PRIZE RANGE.
GAYNOR & CO.
36 Prescott Street.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.
The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

THE SECRET OF OUR MISGOVERNMENT.

"What think you, can be done to bring down the tax rate and secure better city government?" is a question we often hear asked among the citizens who are tired and weary of the present regime, its high taxes, and its general inefficiency.

In response we hear "a change in the charter" proposed; we hear the election of business men advocated, and various other panaceas, which if tried would prove as disappointing as the "economic administration" at present in charge of the city government.

Some people think it would pay the city to attach a salary to the offices of councilmen and aldermen so that better service might be secured. Perhaps this would have a good effect but the men who are in the main responsible for the extravance and mismanagement are as often the paid officials as the unpaid. At the present time we have a business man at the head of the government, a man of experience, elected solely with a view to better and more economic government; but the city still continues to roll up higher tax bills; to use the public money in a way that cannot be said to be for the benefit of the majority. Yet who will come forward to point out a remedy? The theorists have tried their hand in tinkering at the city charter. They have changed it over and back again, and with what result? We are not a whit better than before. On the contrary we seem to be worse if anything.

Is it possible then to improve upon the government of our city and keep it permanently on a higher plane? Certainly it is, but how? Other cities have better government and lower taxes than we, wherefore the difference? There is one principle that can always be depended upon, and that is that the city which has the largest proportion of home owners will have the best managed government. Lowell is far behind in this respect, the percentage of the home owners in our population is surprisingly small, and what is still worse those who do own their homes make no special effort to take the city government out of the control of those who do not own their homes. Go to the caucuses of either party, and who will you find there? Seventy voters who do not own their homes to one who does. Is that right? Does it show a proper spirit among the tax payers? Certainly not. They should go to the caucuses every inch of them and look after the nominations. They should see that good, honest and reliable men are nominated, men who have a personal interest in the promotion of economy, the improvement of our public streets, buildings and parks, within reasonable bounds, men who will not allow the city to incur expenses it cannot pay without resorting to extraordinary measures, or drawing upon the future to meet current expenses. This has been the bane of our city government in the past and it cannot be stopped unless the tax payers exercise the greatest vigilance in the caucuses, on election day and at public hearings—first, to see that the right men are chosen, and second, to see that they serve the interests of the city while in office.

In a city like Cambridge or Newton, where the percentage of real estate owners in the community is very large, the government is better, more business-like, more economical; the city gets more for its money because more people feel a personal interest in its welfare.

If we could increase the number of houseowners, the problem of better government would be solved at once. If this cannot be done then it remains for the tax payers to unite in eternal vigilance to prevent abuses. The smaller the proportion of taxpayers numerically, the greater is their responsibility. Another point in line with our argument is this: A very large proportion of our tax payers are non-resident. They are home owners in some other community, but they own the factories here and care nothing or less if possible for the condition of our city, beyond securing what they want and fighting against the payment of the assessed taxes. This is a negative force that operates continuously against the welfare of our city. This is where the city of Lowell suffers. Suppose the taxes paid by the mills were divided among 500 resident tax payers, who would have a real interest in our city, what a force they would exert for good government! When the men who do not own their homes—the men who rent tenements or board out come to realize that if taxes are high, if the public money is wasted, they, too, will have to pay their share, they will take a more lively interest in the welfare and protection of our city. If taxes are high, rents will be high, and thus the men who hire tenements will have to pay, and they in turn will raise the price of home comforts upon the members of their household.

If ever there was a time when an economic government and taxes were needed, it is the present when 2000 tenements through the city are idle, and when many of the owners are unable to pay the taxes thereon. Here is the culmination of bad government, not only in the city, but in the state, and particularly in the nation. There might be some hope of relief if the national administration turned its attention to home affairs instead of spending over a million dollars a day wrung from the people of the nation and spent upon our newly acquired colonies.

To get every voter, or as many voters as possible to feel a personal interest in the welfare, progress and prosperity of our city seems to offer the real and only solution to the problem of better municipal government. It seems that much more might be done in this respect than is done at present, for while a great many profess a real interest in the welfare of the city, they do not exert themselves in opposing those who are kept only on the spoils of office, and the expenditure of as much as possible of the city's money.

We commend these suggestions to those who whine over our deplorable city government, and never do anything for its improvement.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT BY ST. JOHN'S SOCIETY.

At the North Chelmsford town hall, last night, were held an entertainment and dance under the auspices of the popular St. John's Total Abstinence society of that village. The attendance was not quite as large as the attractions deserved. Many were present from Lowell. The early evening was devoted to magic and optical illusions, presented by Prof. B. L. Williams, the well-known Lowell magician, assisted by Mr. W. A. Parker. Music for the entertainment and the dance which followed was furnished by Penses' orchestra of Lowell. The following were the committee in charge: P. T. McMahon, chairman; John E. Crowley, J. E. Hogan, M. A. Conley, J. F. McManimon, and those in charge of the dancing were: P. T. McMahon, general manager; Walter Finch, floor director; James Barrett, assistant floor director; John McTague, James Small, John McMahon and John Gray, aids.

The parsonage of St. Patrick's church is undergoing extensive repairs preparatory to the celebration of the golden jubilee of the venerable pastor, Rev. Michael O'Brien next February.

The Merrimac Gun club of Lawrence will conduct its Thanksgiving shoot on Thursday next, to which several Lowell marksmen have been invited. The first event will be at 9 a. m., and no one will be barred.

IN A FEW WORDS.

Sufferers from Piles May Learn of a Harmless, Lasting Cure.

There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one which can be depended upon with certainty to cure obstinate, long standing cases and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook of Bowne, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months ago I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since.—Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

Mr. Frank Smith, the well known and popular druggist of Ypsilanti, Mich., in speaking of the Pyramid Pile Cure says: "A year ago I sold C. C. Porter, 119 Hamilton street, Ypsilanti, Mich., a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. He made the following statement to me today: "I have been troubled for twenty years with itching piles. Have tried nearly everything that promised relief, but got very little help until one year ago I called on my druggist, Frank Smith, and got a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. The one box used according to directions was, in my case, a perfect cure as a year spent without any symptoms of the trouble has convinced me."

Although a comparatively new remedy, its popularity is such, that all druggists now sell it; if your druggist hasn't it in stock, he will get it for you if you ask him, at 50 cents and $1.00 per package.

A pamphlet describing the cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

AN ERROR UNIVERSAL.

The Idea That Gold and Silver Have Intrinsic Value.

THE BANE OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Fallacious Notions Concerning the Nature of Value—If Anything Had Intrinsic Value, Supply and Demand Could Not Control It.

The mind of man can hardly conceive of an error more universally believed than that gold and silver have intrinsic value. "Indeed it is the bane and the curse of economic science," Barton said 200 years ago that "nothing can have intrinsic value." Yet eminent writers on political economy keep talking of intrinsic value as though there is such a thing. Webster speaks of "the intrinsic value of gold or silver." He also says: "In political economy value is often distinguished as intrinsic and exchangeable. Intrinsic value is the same as utility or adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of man."

If this definition of intrinsic value is correct, it follows that everything useful, or that may become so, has intrinsic value. It is probable that God in his divine economy created nothing without a use. If so, according to this definition everything has such value, whether man is familiar with its inherent properties or not, but this definition is wrong. Who will speak of the intrinsic value of a bicycle? It may have utility or adaptation. It certainly satisfies the desires or wants of man. It is useful in many instances, but it does not necessarily follow that it has intrinsic value.

There is, there can be, no such thing as intrinsic value in anything. Value is a creation of the mind. It is human estimation placed upon desirable objects. Value is always extrinsic. It is a relative term. For instance, we say an ounce of gold is worth so much. Why? Because the government will coin it into so many dollars. If no one would exchange his labor or the products of his labor for the dollars after they were coined, what possible value would they have? It is demand that creates all values. Take away the demand from anything, and its value will cease. This would not be worth as much without demand as with it because its value is inherent. Suppose all the governments of the earth were to quit coining gold simultaneously, it would certainly depreciate in price fully 50 per cent, or one-half, because its chief demand would be destroyed. The gold supply on hand, including coin, would not be consumed in the arts in the next 50 years.

Now, if its value were intrinsic—that is, in itself, independent of human desire—its demonetization would not affect it. Its value would remain the same. Then, too, if the value of the precious metals were intrinsic it would be forth the same amount at all times, at all places and under all circumstances. Intrinsic value cannot change with changing conditions. Quantity would not affect it. It would not matter whether there was much or little of it. Supply and demand could not control it. Legislation would not affect it as it does gold and silver. Intrinsic value cannot be destroyed, modified or changed. It is eternal—everlasting. It is said eggs are selling for several dollars a dozen in the Klondike regions. Has the intrinsic value of gold gone down or that of eggs gone up? What would a ton of gold have been worth to Robinson Crusoe as long as he remained a hermit upon his island home? Not one cent. He would have exchanged it all for a suit of clothing.

If the Rocky mountains were touched with the philosopher's stone and turned into gold, will any sane man pretend that gold would then be as valuable as now? Certainly not. It would depreciate in price because it increased in quantity. Professor Jevons, who was a gold standard writer and an accepted authority, says: "It has been usual to call the value of the metal contained in a coin the intrinsic value of the coin, but this use of the word intrinsic is likely to give rise to fallacious notions concerning the nature of value which is never an intrinsic property or existence, but merely a circumstance or external relation." Therefore, when people talk of "intrinsic" value in anything, they are either ignorant themselves or they are attempting to deceive others.

War Taxes Permanent.

If the Dingley law is to stand unchanged, we do not doubt that some features of the war tax will have to remain permanently. A prohibitive tariff cannot be a revenue raiser, and the more nearly it is prohibitive the less the revenue it yields. It does, however, enable the monopolists at home to tax the people to line their own pockets, and that was the purpose of the Dingley law. We get some revenue from products we must import because they cannot be found in this country. But the monopolists are given the opportunity to exact tribute from the people as an additional burden. The latter support the government and in addition make millionaires of those whom the tariff especially favors.—Manchester Union.

New Way of Raising Revenue.

We have found a new way of raising revenue which helps to show the absurdity and prick the pretension of the old way. Our commercial statistics show that a high tariff is a wasteful way of raising revenue and does not possess any virtue to offset its shortcomings in this respect. On the other hand, the new form of taxation affords a way of retreat from the false position in which many old sentinels of the Chinese wall find themselves and many there are who will avail themselves of it.—Boston Transcript.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Automatic Expansion and Contraction Are Impossible.

But what is claimed by the advocates of so called "sound money" for an "elastic currency" is far more than is here indicated. It is claimed for such a currency as is now proposed that it will expand and contract at all times in response to business wants. A currency that would automatically expand and contract so as always to supply just as much currency as is wanted and no more might be an ideal currency; but, in fact, no such currency is possible.

It is claimed that under the banking system now before congress the banks can and will put out currency just as it is wanted, and when it is no longer wanted will take it back. This may be a very tempting theory; but, in fact, there is no such relation between money supply when that supply, as in the case of paper money, is limitless and practically costless, as admits of automatic adjustment, and for a simple reason.

The effect of an increase in the currency is always twofold—first, it stimulates business, and, second, it raises prices, and as prices rise the demand for money increases, and it does not diminish until from some other cause prices fall. Business never takes up and gives back money automatically. Rising prices call always for more. They take up, but don't give back. Expansion is all easy enough, but contraction is always through panic and collapse. Banks go on issuing currency while the tide of business runs high, and then to save their gold they stop accommodations and a collapse of business follows. This is the history of all such currency. McCullough, in his "Notes to Adam Smith," states exactly what always takes place under such conditions. He says: "So long as any individual or set of individuals may usurp the royal prerogative and issue paper without let or hindrance, so long will it be issued in excess, in periods when prices are rising and confidence high, and be suddenly and improperly withdrawn when prices are falling and confidence shaken."

PRIMARY MONEY.

An Injustice on the People to Increase Its Value.

Primary money is the money of ultimate payment or ultimate redemption. Under the gold standard gold alone becomes the primary money, because the whole monetary system is founded upon the gold valuation. Under a bimetallic system gold and silver become the standard or primary money, as gold is on deposit to redeem them. Credit money is that which is issued upon the general credit of the government or of the bank issuing the same. It is really not money at all; it is simply a promise to pay standard money. Examine one of the United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and you will notice that it reads as follows: "The United States promises to pay to bearer $5." Five dollars in what? In the coin that the government adopts as its standard of values.

You can readily see, therefore, how important it is to the people of the world that the standard money, or the money of ultimate payment, should not increase its value. All of the credit money of the world becomes redeemable under a gold standard in gold, and as gold increases in value all of this credit money also increases in value, because it is redeemable in gold. Consequently as gold increases in value—that is, in purchasing power—it increases the value or purchasing power of every bond, promissory note or other security payable in money in such gold standard country. It can readily be seen, therefore, what a terrible injustice an increase in the value of gold becomes to the man who owes money.

They Can't Stop It.

The gold standard papers of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Memphis Commercial-Appeal and Richmond Times stripe are doing their utmost to disparage Mr. Harvey's work to raise a fund for the dissemination of wholesome Democratic literature between now and 1900, but that recognized leader of Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, has recognized the regularity and importance of the movement by sending his own subscription, and now, to clinch Mr. Bryan's approval, Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee and also chairman of the ways and means committee under which Mr. Harvey is doing this work, comes out and gives his hearty indorsement to Mr. Harvey's methods. Certainly the movement could not be in more capable and worthy charge.—Mobile (Ala.) News.

Lesson in Protection.

It is estimated that 60,000 factories of all kinds in Spain have, until the opening of the war, been reveling in the benefits and feasting on the fat of high protection. In order to secure to Spanish manufacturers the largest possible returns on their capital the market of the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and the other colonies were forced within their extensive control by means of absolutely prohibitive duties placed upon the products of other nations. It does not require the exercise of very profound or intricate processes of reasoning to trace the relation of cause and effect between the loss of Spain's colonies in both hemispheres and the long continued and grinding system of protection imposed upon her colonies.—St. Louis Republic.

People Will Not Forget.

No Republican newspaper or speaker in Indiana has explained or defended or even referred to the unnecessary issue of $200,000,000 of bonds last summer. It was done to please Wall street, but it didn't please the people, and no amount of bloody shirt waving will induce them to forget or forgive it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Nov. 17, 18 and 19, with Saturday Matinee,
The High Rollers,
A Sensation in Burlesque and SYLVIA STARK.
The new Gobblers, the Queen of High Rollers with thirty other "La Cavalier" beauties, presenting a well spiced performance, the "Parcels Post," and "A Lady of Quality," with a pageant olio that will cause tumult in the atrophied senses of the most jaded audience.
Nov. 21, 22 and 23, with Wednesday matinee.
Triumphant return of the Cracker Jacks,
Phil Sheridan's New City Sports
Big show; bigger, larger and better than ever 50—people—50. Entirely rewritten and brought up to date. Grand scenic and electrical effects, handsome costumes, magnificent ballets, comprising the funniest, girls the prettiest, presenting the latest and most fashionable Parisian comedy, in two scenes, entitled, "A Day in Paris," introducing the entire company of 50 people. A genuine sensation. Nothing like it ever presented.



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Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 16, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.27 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Connection with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.31 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
C. PETER CLARK, G. S. A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A. L. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D. GEO. W. MILLER, T. Act. } Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.15, 6.35, 7.05, 7.42, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a. m; 1.40, *3.00, 4.25, *5.01 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.19, 6.38, *6.45, w6.50, 7.01, 7.30, *7.38, 7.51, *7.13, w8.15, *8.37, *9.13, w9.25, *9.60, w10.00 11.00, *11.45 a m; w12.05, 12.15, w12.45, 1.18, w3.35, w3.00, 3.10, *3.47, w4.05, 4.38, w5.10, 5.28, *5.40, w6.05, *6.22, 7.00, *7.40, w7.05, 8.38, 9.12, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.25, w5.50, 5.53, w7.50 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.33, w6.50 7.31, w8.31, w9.25, 10.05, w10.00 a m; w12.05, 2.30, w3.13, w4.00, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.50, w9.25, w11.05 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.37 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.28, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.03, w5.10, 7.54 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.38, 6.54, 7.31, 8.34, 9.05, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.00, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.55 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.34 a m, 12.05, 5.30, 7.35 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.2 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.33, 8.05, 7.33, 8.40 a m; 12.05, 3.30, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.40 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.40 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.38, 6.54, 7.31, 8.40 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 6.31 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.10 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, 5.10 p m (does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Carlton, Bear Isle, Hedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
For stations on Grand Trunk R. R., via Portland 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.08, 7.01, 7.51, *7.18, 11.09 a m; 1.43 (*3.8 p m. SUNDAYS, 9.11 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.32 a m; 1.09, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.32 a m and 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 4 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.10, 9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, 4.00, *1.40, 3.11, *5.40, 6.07, 9.10, *8.00 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 6.08 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.20 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.42, *8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.10, 1.43 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m; *1.40, *8.10 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; *8.10 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a. m., *8.10 p. m.
References: *Express. †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Willows Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. G. TAIT, Gen. Agt., Lowell.

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Chickens and Fowl
Dropped into our store to sell for what they will bring, all fresh killed. We will start them at 12c. a lb. for Fowl; 12c. to 15c. for Chickens.
Best Rib Pork Chop, 10c. lb.
Best Shoulders 8c. lb.
Best Round Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
Good Sirloin Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
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20 lbs Best Sweet Potatoes, 25c.
Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

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First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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That Peter Watson's Bakery supplies are in such demand? Here are some of the reasons—First, they use only the best quality of flour and other supplies; second, their teams will deliver orders to any part of the city; and third, they employ only the best and most experienced workmen, and their goods are always fresh, neat and in great variety. You are always sure to be treated politely while trading in their retail store.
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For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 up and vice. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
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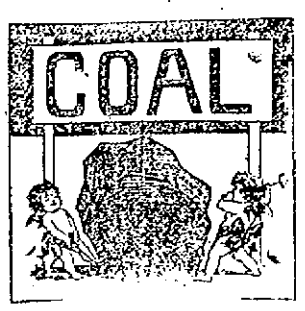
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SPAIN IS OBSTINATE

Two Powers May be Called to Break Deadlock.

Foreign Newspapers Teem With Comments of the Situation—Appeal May be Made to the Powers.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The Spanish commissioners at the joint session yesterday afternoon presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent, the memorandum was handed to the Americans without being read, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday next.

The Spaniards in their communication reaffirm the position which they have assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines." in article 3 of the peace protocol, do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms, and, therefore, the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words, "the control, disposition and government."

In signifying their willingness to submit the Philippines article of the protocol to a third party for construction, the Spanish commissioners urged that, as there is obviously a difference of opinion regarding the phrase "the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," possibly the result of a misunderstanding, the Spaniards should no more be asked to surrender their view than the Americans to surrender their's. The memorandum points out that a deadlock exists, which might be broken by arbitration on the contending views, to which the Spanish commissioners are quite ready to submit. The latter declare that they have no idea of suggesting arbitration as to the main issue, which touches the national honor of both sides, but they are willing to accept exterior aid to clear the path of negotiation.

It is safe to say that the American commissioners will not consent to invoke any exterior aid to construe the terms of their own protocol.

Another part of yesterday's Spanish memorandum flatly asserts, upon the authority of M. Cambon's reports of the protocol negotiations between Washington and Madrid through him, that President McKinley at no time objected to Spain's reservation of her sovereignty in the Philippines.

This allegation is directly opposed to the American record on the same subject. Judge Day's note to M. Cambon, dated Aug. 10, and already made public, informed him that Spain's note of Aug. 7, accepting the terms of peace laid down by the United States, was not explicit and proposed a protocol to reduce both parties to exactitude. The American commissioners now hold that the protocol itself was born of Spain's attempt to reserve her Philippines sovereignty, though the Spanish memorandum yesterday squarely challenges the contention.

Moreover, the Spanish commissioners have alleged that President McKinley's objection to Spain's phraseology in accepting the peace terms was based solely so far as was made known upon this sentence in the Spanish acceptance: "They accept the proffered terms subject to the approval of the cortes of the kingdom, as required by their constitutional duties."

The Spanish memorandum of yesterday holds that M. Cambon answered the American objection to this by pointing out that the American terms were proffered subject to the approval of the American senate, but that President McKinley replied that he did not desire to involve the internal affairs of Spain in the proceedings in hand.

The Spanish memorandum asks also why, if the United States objected to Spain's reservation of sovereignty, they did not plainly say so in the protocol and leave no room for argument. It asks why Judge Day's note of Aug. 10 did not clearly declare that the United States would not recognize such reservation, and that the protocol was necessary to prevent a misunderstanding on that point. It also asks why did Judge Day's not practically ascribe the inexplicit form of Spain's acceptance of the peace terms to telegraphic errors, while the exact terms of Spain's reservation of sovereignty, as had in Washington before the protocol, are now being quoted in the proceedings here.

This portion of the Spanish memorandum is based upon letters written by M. Cambon at the time, purporting to describe interviews and transactions attending the peace terms and protocol.

On Saturday, the date fixed for the next meeting, the Americans will make their response, in the course of which it is not unlikely that the exact terms and precise time limit of their acceptance will be communicated.

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.

London, Nov. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the Spanish suggestion of arbitration regarding the Philippines, refers to it as "obviously futile and absurd." The Spanish cabinet, says The Times, has no real intention of breaking off the negotiations. It is only prolonging them in order to familiarize the public mind in Spain with the inevitable concessions. Certainly there is no need for the United States to send a fleet to Spain, as they could easily enforce submission without that. Spain would be foolish to sulk and thus lose the money compensation America is now willing to pay.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, referring to the strictures of some Austrian newspapers on America's action regarding the Philippines, says: These attacks, I can positively assert, in no way represent the attitude of the government. Neither Emperor Francis Joseph nor any of his advisers ever had the remotest intention of attempting to exert influence upon the negotiations between Washington and Madrid. On the contrary, the Austro-Hungarian government has remained perfectly neutral throughout, and would probably even be content to see the inefficient Spanish administration in the Philippines superceded. It is not even certain that Germany would prove irreconcilable to American annexation of the archipelago; but, looking to the suspicions Germany's conduct has aroused, it is quite time for Germany officially to declare her policy.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: There is considerable disappointment in high quarters at the failure of the Spanish peace commissioners to obtain any important concessions, at least financial ones, from the United States. Senors Rios, Garnica and Abarzuza are reproached with conducting the negotiations too much like lawyers, and without sufficiently attending to the more conciliatory suggestions of their colleagues on the commission. In the same strain it argued that Senor Rios would undoubtedly earn popularity by declining to sign peace on such harsh conditions, and by patriotically throwing up his mission. But all sensible people share Senor Sagasta's opinion that it would be better to secure peace on any terms, while protesting against ungenerous treatment. There is a widespread feeling in Spain that it would be better to get rid of the ungrateful colonies and of everything calculated to lead to fresh American aggression. The bitterness of the feeling against the United States is now greater than ever among all classes.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: I understand that Senor Sagasta desires to protract the Paris negotiations to the utmost because he fears, first, that the signature of a peace treaty will be the end of his public life, and, in the second place, because he desires to stave off if possible the fall of the dynasty.

CONVENTION ENDED.

St. Paul, Nov. 17.—The last day of the W. C. T. U. convention showed a decided falling off in attendance. The business was a continuation of the reports from affiliated interests. The treasurer's report showed the year's receipts to be $9835; disbursements, 39861; balance, $74. The report of Mrs. Woodward, superintendent of the railroad department, proved to be one of the most interesting reports of the convention. She reviewed her unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sale of liquor to railroad men at the Omaha exposition and railroad work generally. The report of the executive committee was presented with recommendations for the coming year. The first recommendation was for the raising of a Willard memorial fund by voluntary contributions of $3 from each union, following which came the appointments for evangelists. The report was accepted after it was stated by the chairman that the memorial fund was to be wholly voluntary.

THIRTY KNOTS AN HOUR.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 17.—Torpedo boat Dupont, attached to the torpedo station, has exceeded the best torpedo boat speed yet developed in the United States, proving her to be the fastest boat in the United States navy. During torpedo practice in Narragansett bay on Monday her engines made 297 revolutions a minute. Yesterday the starboard engine was making 401 and the port engine 403 revolutions a minute, with only two of her three boilers in use. This demonstrated a speed of over 30 knots. During yesterday's trial her bow was at one time eight feet out of the water. Her contract speed was 27½ knots for three hours.

ARSON CHARGED.

Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 17.—In the Chelsea police court yesterday Mrs. Dora Harrington and Mrs. T. W. J. Dugan were arraigned on the charge of arson. The fire they are charged with originating was in a house occupied by the two women on June 24. The defendants pleaded not guilty and waived an examination. The police claim to have in their possession a statement by the Dugan woman in which she says she hired the Harrington woman to set the fire and paid her $50. The motive given for the alleged crime was to collect insurance on a quantity of furniture.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester had a disquieting effect upon French official circles, where it had been expected that the evacuation of Fashoda would satisfy Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's statements are regarded here as indicating Great Britain's desire to discuss and settle all questions pending while she is in a state of preparedness to exert pressure in support of her views.

High officials suggest that the result of the British attitude may be a close understanding between France and Germany on colonial matters. They say such an understanding would meet with the support of Russia, would find ardent adherents among French officers, and would be welcomed by the French nation at large.

The Soir says: Mr. Lockrey, minister of marine, may be compelled to resign owing to his attitude, which is antagonistic to that of his colleagues in the cabinet, regarding the proposed prosecution of Urbain Gohier, author of "L'Armee Contre la Nation," which attacks the present army system in France. It appears that Mr. Lockrey, before entering the cabinet, had congratulated Mr. Gohier on the book, and that this explains his present attitude of reserve.

The national defense group in the chamber met yesterday and instructed their executive committee to interview Mr. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's speech. It was also decided to propose as the order of the day in the chamber on Friday a resolution pledging the government to assure the efficiency of the national defense.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS PLEASED.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 17.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester, in the course of which he condemned the French policy in Newfoundland along the treaty shore, gives general satisfaction here. It is regarded as ensuring a speedy settlement of the question. Mr. Chamberlain recently dispatched a royal commission here to inquire into the whole matter of French treaty rights. The commissioners found the French claims far more exacting than the treaties permitted; and, before leaving a fortnight ago to return to England, they expressed their intention of supporting the case of Newfoundland upon every count. There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's emphatic declaration at Manchester is the result of conferences he has had with the commissioners since their return to England.

BOERS VICTORIOUS.

Pretoria, Nov. 17.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in the Zoutpans Berg district. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

ITALY HAS TROUBLES.

Rome, Nov. 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by a report that a French warship recently landed an officer and some soldiers at Raheita, in the Danakil country, on the west shore of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait connecting the Red sea with the Indian ocean, and only re-embarked them after a protest by the Italian officials there. The feeling of irritation is increased by the fact that Russia has refused to recognize an Italian protectorate over Raheita.

Massowah, Nov. 17.—Advices have been received from Assab, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, confirming the rumor of a recent French landing at Raheita. The French did not return to the warships until the Italian authorities had protested against their presence ashore.

TOLBERT'S CASE

Will be Investigated by the Government.

HE ASKS GOVERNOR FOR PROTECTION.

U. S. Attorney Lathrop Will Make Inquiry.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The government has decided to investigate the circumstances under which James W. Tolbert, assistant postmaster at McCormick, S. C., was compelled by the threats of an armed mob to abandon his office and home. With that view the matter has been placed in the hands of United States Attorney Lathrop with instructions to look into the matter with a view to persecution of any violations of the federal statutes in this or any other case growing out of the recent race riots in that locality. As a preliminary step, Mr. Tolbert has sent a telegram to Gov. Alledge at Columbia, asking to know whether, as governor of South Carolina, he can and will afford him protection in returning to his family and office.

SEMIT

Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy, will cure that attack of Biliousness and put your liver in proper working order. The little tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Pleasant to take; do not purge. At all druggists, 10c., 25c., 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.

SEMIT

MORE WITNESSES

Testify as to Conduct of the War.

Wounded Men Obliged to Wait for Medical Attendance—Embarkation of Troops a Hap-Hazard Affair.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Major La Garde continued his testimony before the war investigation commission today concerning the conduct of the war from a medical point of view. He spoke first of the yellow fever hospital at Siboney which was under his charge in a general way. He was satisfied that the hospital was well conducted, and that the supplies on the whole were ample.

At the hospital for wounded there were times when 40 or 50 men were waiting outside for attention. Dr. La Garde expressed the opinion that if the soldiers had been fully equipped there would have been less sickness among them and he thought that much of the trouble was due to the fact that the soldiers were compelled to lie out on the ground without cover.

Col. W. J. Jacobs, who was chief quartermaster of the 5th corps at Tampa and in Cuba, testified that General Humphrey had been in charge of the embarkation of troops at Tampa, and that no order specifying what vessel the different commands were to occupy had been issued. In reply to a question from Gov. Beaver, he said, the embarkation had been a hap-hazard affair. He also thought there was a great deficiency in the provisions for disembarkation.

SHE WAS MURDERED

The Body of Mrs. Anderson Found To-Day.

It Was Badly Decomposed and There Was Evidence That the Woman's Throat Had Been Cut From Ear to Ear.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 16.—Today's developments in the suspected murder and suicide case, which came to light yesterday afternoon, have only confirmed the first belief, that Mrs. Anderson was murdered by her farm hand, Fred Bahnman, who later fired the house and barn, and then hanged himself. The body of the murdered woman was found shortly before noon today by one of the posse of citizens who were searching for the remains, in the pig pen, where they had been covered by a foot of sod. The body was badly decomposed, but it evidenced that the woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear. The remains were positively identified. Dogs were discovered digging in the pig pen, and they attracted the attention of D. H. Osborn. He at once set to digging in the spot indicated by the dogs, and after removing about a foot of soft sod unearthed a portion of the body. Others quickly came to his assistance and willing hands soon unearthed the body of the woman.

The theory now advanced is that Mrs. Anderson was murdered while asleep or drugged. She is reputed to have been worth $80,000.

A CASH PAYMENT

Will Be Made for the Philippines.

United States Will Not Enter Into Any Relations With the Holders of Bonds.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Up to this the discussion at Paris having touched on principle, there has been no attempt to give exact figures in relation to the amount of money that might be paid to Spain by the United States on account of the Philippines. Such, for instance, was the statement that the United States would reimburse Spain "for the Pacific expenditures" made on account of the Philippines, for no one here at the time had an exact knowledge of what these expenditures amounted to in the aggregate. This has been ascertained, however, to the satisfaction of the American commissioners at least, and they will name the exact amount of money which the United States is willing to pay over to Spain on this account. What is proposed is a cash payment to the Spanish government, for the United States does not purpose to enter into any relations whatever with any of the holders of any bonds issued by Spain, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the European powers to bring this result about.

The American commissioners are under instructions to inform the Spanish commissioners that there can be no further delay in the final conclusion of the work of the commission, so it is expected a conclusion, one way or the other will be reached before long to the peace negotiations.

Y. M. C. I. NOTICE.

The young ladies on the candy and flower table in the recent Jubilee festival of the Y. M. C. I. are requested to call at the Y. M. C. I. hall at 7.30 tomorrow (Thursday) evening, and receive complimentary tickets for the sociable, which will be held Friday evening, Nov. 18.

THOMAS J. TORIN,
Chairman.

BANK CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has issued an order closing the First National bank of Emporia, Kan.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Farnumsville, Mass., Nov. 16.—The Farnumsville cotton mill has shut down again, and there appears to be no prospect of business being resumed at present. The plant was shut down during the past summer several times, for a week at a time, on account of the dull state of the cotton business. About 140 hands are employed.

TERRIBLYY MUTILATED.

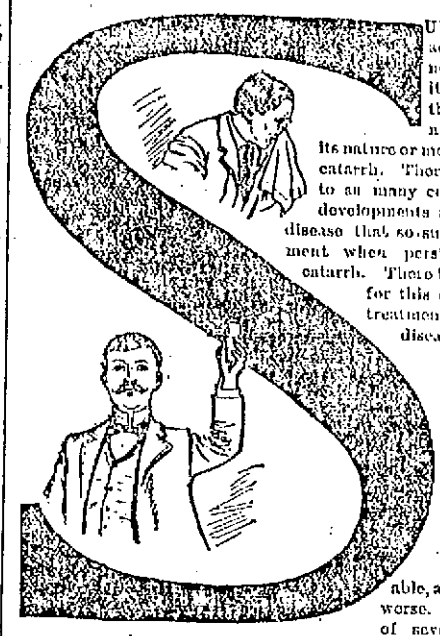
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Morrisville, Vt., Nov. 16.—Henry Stratton, proprietor of a carpet cleaning business here, suffered death in a horrible manner today. While near the machinery, his clothing was caught on a shaft and he was whirled round and terribly mutilated. The machinery was running an hour with the body revolving about the shaft before discovered.

CATARRH IS CURABLE.

Do Not Be Discouraged by what You Hear to the Contrary. Catarrh Yields to Proper Treatment.

Pe-ru-na, for Catarrh, Wherever Located, Insures a Cure.



SUFFERERS from catarrh, on account of the insidious manner that the disease manifests itself, are often led to believe they are incurable. There is no disease more disgusting in its nature or more difficult to overcome, than catarrh. There is no disease that will lead to as many complications and dangerous developments as catarrh, and there is no disease that so surely yields to proper treatment when persistently followed, as does catarrh. There is only one proper treatment for this distressing affliction. That treatment is Pe-ru-na. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane lining the organs of the body, and is therefore liable to appear in any of the important organs of the body. Pe-ru-na has cured cases of catarrh innumerable. Here's one; that of Jane Eldred, of Meeks Creek, Mo. "A year ago I was so badly afflicted with catarrh that I was thought by all to be incurable, and all the time was growing worse. I was under the treatment of several doctors, but got no better. I finally heard of Dr. Hartman, and also learned that if I wrote to him he would advise me free. I did this and can thankfully say that the advice he gave me to take Pe-ru-na was all that was necessary to effect a cure."

Another case comes from Mt. Sterling, La. Mr. Wm. Held says: "I want to tell you that I am well of my catarrh and have not felt so well in twenty years, although I am now an old man. Your Pe-ru-na and your good advice have done it, and I thank you. It is the best medicine in the world."

F. W. Linden, of 412 Scott Street, Little Rock, Ark., had chronic catarrh that had extended to his lungs. He was indeed in a precarious condition. He suffered with a severe cough and while he consulted many physicians, was unable to obtain any relief. He was told that his right lung was affected. As a last resort he tried Pe-ru-na. He says: "After taking the first two bottles of Pe-ru-na I felt great relief. I continued to take it until I was entirely cured."

If all who suffer would but realize how dangerous it is to delay in cases of catarrh, they would take their case in hand at once. Though Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh no matter how chronic, yet the longer one delays, the longer and more tedious will the treatment be to effect a cure. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh, whether seated in the stomach or bowels, kidneys or liver, throat or lungs. We would advise all who are affected in any way, to immediately go to their druggists, buy and begin taking Pe-ru-na. If you write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge. Pe-ru-na, though but recently introduced in New England, is an old and tried medicine, and enjoys larger sales in all the Western and Southern States than any other remedy.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

BOER FORCES WIN

They Captured Chief Opefu's Mountain Stronghold.

OPEFU MASSACRED A MISSIONARY.

Only Two Boers Were Killed.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pretoria, Nov. 16.—The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in the Zoutpans Berge district. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER.

The body of Private Edward Billingsley of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died last week in Philadelphia of typhoid fever, was brought to this city Monday noon. A detachment of the 5th Mass. Volunteers, in charge of Sergeant Stewart of company H, of Stoneham, accompanied the body. The body was buried in the family lot in Edson cemetery. At the grave a volley was fired by his late comrades.

MILLS CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

West Rutland, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Smith cotton mill at Colbrook Springs has ceased operations for an indefinite period. Most of the employes will seek employment elsewhere as an early resumption is not looked for. The dull state of the cotton goods market which is particularly severe on the smaller mills is responsible for the shut down.

ROSANNE C. LOGUE.

FOUND A WATCH IN HER YARD SUNDAY.

Rosanne C. Logue, a woman residing at 8 Dodge street, was surprised Sunday morning to find a watch lying in the grass in her yard. Picking the timepiece up she found that it was a handsome gold filled one and seeing no one in sight concluded that the proper way in which to discover the owner would be to notify the police as she had heard of the Flynn robbery case and that the thief had run through Dodge street. Miss Logue thought it possible that Flynn threw the watch in her yard while being pursued and so notified Officer Grady of her discovery. The principal reason for publishing this occurrence is that a story which stated that an unknown woman had picked up the watch and made no attempt to discover the owner of it, was circulated.

MULREADY APPOINTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rockland, Mass., Nov. 16.—Edwin Mulready of this place has been appointed probation officer for South Eastern Massachusetts by Judge Sherman, under an act passed by the last Legislature establishing the office, and will assume his duties at once. Mr. Mulready's district includes Plymouth and Norfolk counties.

DREYFUS' FRIEND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Nov. 16.—A commissary of police today notified M. Francis de Pressense, the well-known writer, political economist and Dreyfus agitator, of his formal expulsion rom the Legion of Honor.

SIBYL JOHNSTONE DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 16.—It was announced today that Sibyl Johnstone, the actress, died on November 1 as the result of an operation for the removal of a tumor.

ONLY ON PAPER.

Joseph Burns and Edward Cooney deny that they have any connection with a so-called Independent club said to have been organized in ward one but so far as report goes exists merely on paper.

PLEASANT DROPPED ON SUGAR.



Every Mother should have it in the house for the many common ailments which will occur in every family as long as life has woes. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures every form of inflammation, internal or external. The real danger from disease is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Could a remedy have existed for almost a century except that it possess extraordinary merit for many family ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent than this wonderful Anodyne. It has stood upon its own intrinsic virtue while generation after generation have used it as a Universal Household Remedy from infancy to good old age.

Our book "Treatment for Diseases," mailed free. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. At all Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL

This is How Gen. Wood Characterizes San Luis Affair.

The Negro Volunteers are Inefficient—Cubans Ask for Their Removal and Punishment.

Santiago, Nov. 17.—The local newspapers continue to magnify the affair at San Luis Monday night, when six persons were killed, two of them soldiers, in a fight between United States colored troops and the local gendarmerie appointed by General Wood. Some of their wildly describe it as a "battle," but, however unfortunate and deplorable, it was nothing more serious than a brawl of drunken men. It happened shortly after payday. The soldiers were in liquor, and there is no moral to be drawn but that of defective military discipline.

American military officials here are unanimous regarding negro volunteers, especially when officered by men of their own race, as inefficient, not to say dangerous. The Santiago papers are disposed to blame General Ewers, who is in command of the colored brigade, for the San Luis affair, but he was in no sense responsible.

General Wood issued notices yesterday printed in both Spanish and English, calling attention to his offer of $1000 in Spanish gold as a reward for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage. Notices in English were sent to the negro regiments at San Luis.

The Cuban society of Santiago is preparing a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of the colored regiments, as well as for the punishment of all concerned in Monday night's affray.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 17.—The Tenth regiment of colored immunes arrived here yesterday from Lexington, Ky. At South Macon 30 or 40 of them with side arms attacked a store and threatened to loot it unless their demands were complied with. They then formed a line across the street to prevent any one being sent to call for help. They failed to cut the telephone wire, however, and a large detachment of provost guards arrived and with fixed bayonets forced the negroes into a lot and arrested 30 of them. They were marched to the city jail.

PREPARING TO TRAVEL.

Washington, Nov. 17.—There has been remarkable activity about the war department for several days in the way of preparing troops for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing at least 10 regiments of the regular army now stationed in northwestern forts and posts to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates. Most of these regiments were sent to the southern and western posts a few days ago for recuperation, after the Cuban campaign. While holding themselves ready for service these regiments will now be recruited to their full strength.

SAYS HE IS ON FURLOUGH.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Baron Waldeck De Villamil, an Austrian nobleman and captain in the Seventh United States volunteer infantry (immunes), who is reported to have left Lexington, Ky., where his regiment is stationed, in disgrace, having been discharged, is here, and denies the story in toto. He says he is here on a furlough to meet his wife. From here he will go to Washington. The captain adds that he has applied for a transfer to a white regiment, service in the colored immunes being distasteful to him.

NOT NEEDED IN PORTO RICO.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The national relief committee has decided to discontinue relief work in Porto Rico on Dec. 1, the government now being in a position to do all the necessary relief work there itself. Should there be a renewal of hostilities agents of the commission will be assigned to every camp. The work of caring for the families of the soldiers who are sick, either at home or in a hospital, will be continued indefinitely.

MAY SAVE THE COLON.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Naval authorities are convinced that upon Captain McCalla's report on the condition of the Infanta Maria Teresa the vessel is shown to be a worthless bulk, and will be abandoned. But the department has not given up hope of saving one of Cervera's fleet to ornament the American navy, and expects to receive a definite proposition soon from the Neptune company, a Norwegian wrecking concern, on the subject of raising the Colon.

DESIRE TO SEE OUR FIGHTERS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Inquiries are reaching the secretary of the navy from Portsmouth, Eng., expressing pleasure at the news that Admiral Schley with the new European squadron will pay Plymouth a visit as soon as he reaches the station, and asking the department to announce the date upon which the ships may be expected. It is not possible to answer the question, pending the work of the peace commission at Paris, as the composition of the squadron would be affected by the necessity the navy department might be under to prepare for the resumption of hostilities.

SERVICES APPRECIATED.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Medals of honor from the residents of this city were yesterday presented to Colonel Harries and the remaining officers and men of the First District of Columbia regiment, who saw service in the war with Spain. The exercises were attended by President McKinley, prominent citizens of the district and friends of the soldiers. Patriotic songs were sung, and brief presentation speeches were made. President McKinley, in response to demands for a speech, made a brief address.

QUESADA WILL REMAIN.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senor Quesada, who has represented the Cuban junta in Washington for some time, resigned to the Cuban assembly, which recently met in Cuba. He has received information that the assembly, which has superseded the insurgent government, has confirmed him as representative of the assembly in Washington, and he is now exercising functions here.

POOR BLANCO!

Madrid, Nov. 17.—Captain General Blanco, in a letter to Senator Tinado, says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba, with an army of 160,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

WANT TO REMAIN IN SERVICE.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—The queen regent received in audience yesterday a number of volunteer officers of the Spanish forces recently in the province of Santiago de Cuba. They ask to be employed in the army of the peninsula or to be sent to the Spanish garrisons in Africa.

INTERESTED IN CUBA.

London, Nov. 17.—The foreign office, replying to a memorial from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce asking if steps had been taken to induce the United States not to impose protective duties in Cuba, promised that every effort would be made to secure protection for British trade.

WHACKING AT JUDICIARY.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Most of yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the reports of committees and that of General Master Workman Hicks. The report of the executive committee said, in part: "It seems impossible to secure the passage by congress of a proper measure to regulate immigration to our shores. The influence of the foreign steamship companies appears to be all powerful to prevent any such legislation. The judiciary, with a few honorable exceptions, are merely the hirelings of labor's oppressors, and legislation is necessary to reconstruct the courts. Injunctions, imprisonment and bayonets are awaiting the men who take any decided stand against the encroachments of capital." General Master Workman Hicks, in his annual report, took strong grounds in opposition to the anti-expansion policy of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

CARGO CAUGHT FIRE.

New York, Nov. 17.—Steamer Treasury arrived in quarantine last evening with her cargo on fire. On the night of Nov. 12 fire was discovered in No. 2 hold. The fire was got under control, but it was deemed advisable to bear up for New York. The Treasury has a cargo of 6881 bales of cotton and 1050 tons of oil cake and cottonseed meal. She is bound to Bremen from Galveston. She is now awaiting instructions from her owners.

SIBYL JOHNSTONE DEAD.

New York, Nov. 17.—It is announced that Sibyl Johnstone, the actress, is dead, as the result of an operation for the removal of a tumor. Miss Johnstone created a sensation eight years ago by appearing nearly nude at the Standard theatre, Broadway, in the role of an artist's model in "The Clemenceau Case."

REED BUNCOED ABBOTT.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The prison commissioners had Officer Abbott of the state prison before them yesterday for the purpose of examining him on his report of the escape of John Reed, the bunco man. The officer admits his negligence, but declares that he is an honest man, and that he never received a cent from Reed or any of his friends.

NO CURFEW FOR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Mayor Zeigenhein has vetoed the curfew bill, passed by the city council recently at the instigation of Colonel Hoagland, well known all over the country as the friend of the street waifs. The mayor thinks the bill partakes of the character of sumptuary legislation.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Morrisville, Vt., Nov. 17.—Henry Stratton, proprietor of a carpet cleaning business here, was near the machinery when his clothing was caught on a shaft and he was whirled round and round and terribly mutilated. The machinery was running an hour with the body revolving about the shaft before being discovered.

JAMAICANS DISAPPOINTED.

Kingston, Jam., Nov. 17.—Considerable disappointment has been occasioned here by a dispatch from Washington announcing the failure of the negotiations for the proposed Anglo-American reciprocity treaty for the West Indies. S. C. Burke, the leader of the "popular" side in the legislature, says that the question of Canadian annexation of Jamaica must therefore arise and be agitated as it never has heretofore, with the view of compelling further action.

"NEITHER CAN STAND ALONE."

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Temps this morning, in an attack upon Great Britain and the United States, declares that neither can stand alone in the far east, and that "protectionist America will be compelled to accept the open door policy in the Philippines for the sake of British help in China."

DYNAMITERS NOT WANTED.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—The United States immigration commissioner at this port has refused to allow Patrick Flanagan, a passenger on the steamship Gallia, admission to the United States. The objection made to his entering is that he has just been released after serving 11 years in a British prison for connection with a dynamite plot. Flanagan was sentenced for life, but some time ago was liberated for good behavior, and came to America to begin life anew.

BACK TO WORK.

Virden, Ills., Nov. 17.—The plant of the Chicago-Virden company opened for work yesterday, having been idle since April 1 and having twice attempted to start with colored men from Alabama. The opening at this time is the result of a written agreement entered into with the miners conceding to them the Springfield scale of 40 cents a ton, mine run, and agreeing to take away the stockade surrounding the works.

WATCHING CARLISTS.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—The government has taken measures, it is said in official circles, to suppress all factions movements, and the military authorities have been instructed how to act in the event of a Carlist rising.

EXPLOSION KILLED TWO MEN.

Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 17.—U. S. Parker, aged 55, superintendent of the Byxbee-Depayster Trap company, and an Italian assistant, were the victims of a premature explosion at the company's quarry at Reed's Gap. Parker's body is partially uncovered, though the lower part is buried under rock, but there is no trace of the Italian. The explosion unloosened many tons of rock, which buried the men.

KANSAS BANK WRECKED.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 17.—Charles S. Cross, president of the failed First National bank, shot himself yesterday immediately on learning the news from the comptroller that the bank must close. His father helped organize the bank in 1871. On the elder Cross' death several years ago, the son took up his father's interest in the bank. Mr. Cross was widely known as a Hereford stock breeder. The bank is practically wrecked.

KILLED ON RACE TRACK.

Nashville, Nov. 17.—Jockey Sherland, in a race here yesterday, was riding Red Monk, and in attempting to pull up and get out of the way of a horse crossing his track he was run into by two horses and, with his horse, thrown to the ground and trampled so badly that death resulted.

PETERS IN COURT.

Dover, Me., Nov. 17.—The trial of John Peters for the murder of John Smart, a Kineo hunting guide, was begun in the supreme court yesterday. Smart was killed in a boarding house. Smart took hold of Peters, and Peters drew a revolver and shot Smart. While the indictment against Peters charges murder, many persons who have followed the case look for a verdict of manslaughter.

A CASE OF MURDER.

New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 17.—Yesterday's developments in the suspected murder and suicide case have only confirmed the first belief that Mrs. Anderson was murdered by her farmhand, Fred Hahman, who later fired the house and barn and then hanged himself. The body of the murdered woman was found yesterday in a pigpen, where it had been covered by about a foot of sod. The body was badly decomposed.

LARGE SUM FOR MASONS.

Providence, Nov. 17.—The jury in the Amesbury will case yesterday returned a verdict sustaining the will. The property is valued at nearly $50,000, and the bulk goes to Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. and A. M.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

OFFICE TO LET—In The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing, flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

DR. WALKER'S ...

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—25 years of age, with large acquaintance, to engage in a profitable business. Apply at 169 Merrimack street, room 8, after 10 a. m. Thursday.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or female; $10 or $15 weekly introducing the Gem Scissors Sharpener; price 25c.; sample 12c.; terms free. W. C. Griswold, Box 329, Canterbrook, Conn.

LADIES WANTED To attend the Lowell Dress Cutting Schools, opened day and evening. First evening free at 65 Merrimack street, room 16, opposite Bickwell Bros.' tea store, Nesmith's Block and 575 Central street, near Opera House. First class dress makers and milliners will be employed for teaching. M. J. Greaves, Principal. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

LADIES To make sample patches at home; $6 to $10 weekly; no canvassing; reply envelope for particulars and sample. Foster Machine Co., 525 West 20th St., New York.

WANTED—Horses to board at Long Oak farm; winter boarding stables, excellent accommodations, large box stalls, good water, good exercise yards, well sheltered from wind and southern exposure. Will call for and return horses. Board $2 per week. Dr. A. S. Wallace, Prop., Nashua, N. H. Telephone connection.

WANTED—Every lady to know that the best place in this city to buy Trimmed Hats of all kinds is at Mlle. Maxime Lepine's, the milliner, 237 Moody street, cor. Race. See her.

WAGONS—Last call. My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONANS?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Bour's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A nice new 6-room house, gas, bath, etc., $18; also a large 1-room tenement $8. G. P. Walker, 961 Middlesex street.

TO LET—Two square rooms. Inquire at 713 Merrimack street, corner Austin.

TO LET—Blacksmith shop. Inquire Connors Bros., Thorndike street.

TO LET—A cottage house of nine rooms on Phillipps street; all modern improvements. Apply 17 Dutton street.

TO LET—Two large, nicely furnished front rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates at No. 17 First street, Centralville.

TO LET—A good office in the Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 592 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good lot of land, 5000 feet on Highland ave. Address Lewis D. Gumb, 914 Gorham street.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 359 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2350. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $190, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1125 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 23 Post Office ave.

ASTROLOGER—Your future revealed. 20c. Send birth, date, sex; Prof. McArthur, Danby, N. Y.; Box 102.

MADAM Gadbois, the well known dressmaker of 817 Market street, has returned from Canada and is prepared to make Skirts to order for $1, waists $2.

SIGNS At lowest prices at Spencer's, 22 Middle street.

MONEY TO LOAN
We loan money on good SECOND MORTGAGES. We also make building loans and buy houses for you on the "Rent pays for home" plan. AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central Street, Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASS
Every Monday evening at 7.45. Central Block, Central St. Take elevator. 10c. lesson. J. L. Gibb, Teacher.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

The winter season will
soon be here—
Will it find you
prepared—Sleighs
all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to
look them over
and put
them in safe
condition.
THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.



Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-3

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.



DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

THE BEST IS
THE CHEAPEST.
The best place to acquire the most practical knowledge of business, book keeping, shorthand, English, etc., is where taught by successful business men, who practice what they teach—day and evening—at the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack Sq., Lowell, Mass.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Time is Money
Said old Ben Franklin more than a century ago.
SAVE THE TIME.
Save the money by getting a good Watch, such a watch as one of
LEGAULT & CO.,
Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central St. Cor. Prescott.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable
Carriage
And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
ANOTHER BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY IN
Ladies' Shoes
For Friday and Saturday.
Consisting of 315 Pairs of Manufacturer's Samples.
Consequently nicest made by them and qualities which were manufactured to retail from $1.50 to $3.50, and we will offer them at only
98c. Pair.
For one lot of very nice Dongola and Kid Boots, heavy soles and nice lining, in both lace and button, sizes from 3 to 6 1-2; at 98c. A PAIR.
The best value for such a low price ever dreamed of. And then another lot of the best grades of boots, worth from $2.50 to $3.50. Very best stock and nicest styles, which we offer at only $1.49 A PAIR.
Ladies' Shoes, Sample Pairs, Fine Quality.
Come and see if we can't fit you with one of these bargains.
A. G. Pollard & Co.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

ROOFING PAINT.
When you get genuine dark red slate paint you get the
BEST ROOFING PAINT MADE.
Its reputation has been won by real merit, and merit is the result of not trying to see how cheap this paint can be made, but how good and by use of very best ingredients in proper proportion to secure permanent results. It is ready for use, contains no tar, requires no heating, will not crack, run or wash off, and has been in use 25 years. It is an exceptional and unexcelled ROOF PAINT for tin, iron, shingles or felt. One coat preserves and protects the surface and STOPS ALL LEAKS at small expense. Write for catalogue.
C. E. Climes, 134 West Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

TEETH
$5 to $10 a Set
No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method "Thirty years" experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings.
J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists. DR. Rooms 34, 35, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

Pike's Immense Emporium Market
AT WORCESTER
Gutted by Fire!
A complete wreck. Canned Goods from the basement dept. that are slightly damaged by water. We have received here a large shipment of these goods comprised of Canned Goods of all kinds, Soap, Starch, Jelly, etc., that we will close at extremely low prices, regardless of cost.
Banner Market
Prescott St., Lowell, Mass.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.



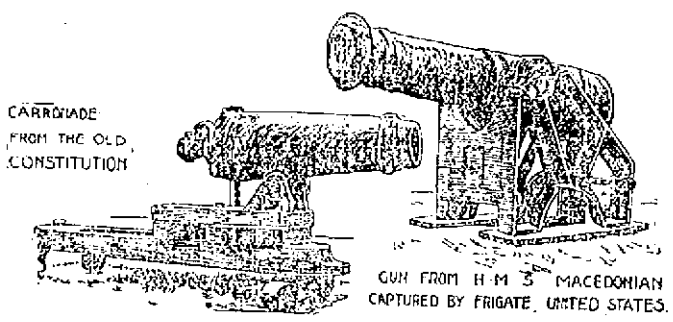
Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

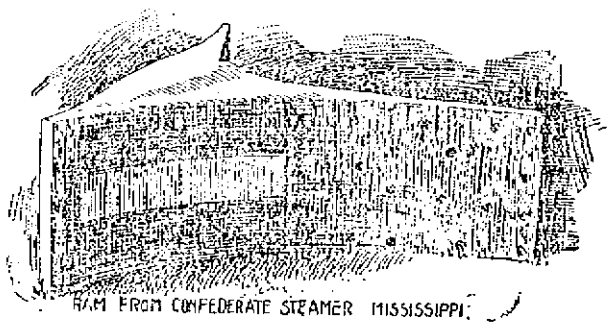
INTERESTING RELICS AT THE NAVY YARD IN BROOKLYN.

[Copyright, 1898, by F. A. Verdu.]

The trophies and relics taken from the battlefields of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Spanish ships which were sunk during the late war have seemingly made the people forget those trophies that adorn our parks and public places. Formerly visitors to the Brooklyn navy yard never failed to stop at trophy park and look with pleasure at the relics of past wars. Now they pass the place as if nothing were there. There are many interesting relics in the navy yard, and while some of them have not been taken from the battlefield or the ships of an enemy all have interesting histories.

As the visitor enters the yard and strolls down the broad walk past the commandant's office he finds a little triangle in which are mounted several queer looking cannon. This is trophy park, and in it are placed some of the relics taken from British ships during the war of 1812. The guns are mounted along the edge of the well kept lawn and point in all directions. There are six of them. They are of the smooth-bore type and are surmounted by a crown close to the firing pan. On the side of each gun is painted in large white letters, "Taken from H. M. S. Macedonian by the frigate United States Oct. 25, 1812." These guns have been in the navy yard for many years and make up one of the principal collections of old war relics.



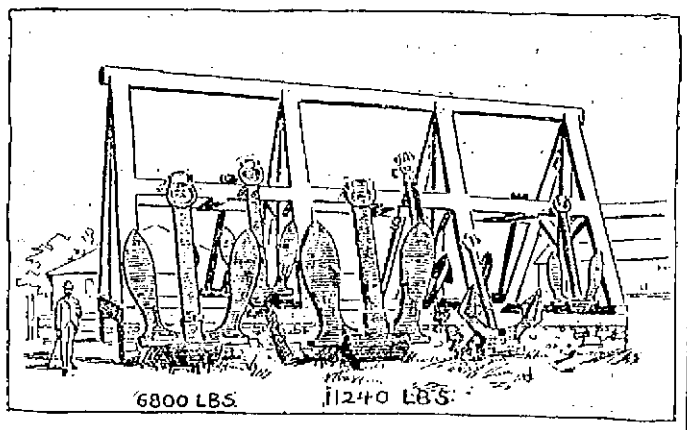


Some time ago England, through her representatives, negotiated for the return of these guns to her. In one of the English dockyards is the American ship President, which was captured during the war of 1812. The vessel is rapidly going to pieces. England offered to exchange the ship for the guns, but her offer was refused, as it would be impossible to bring the ship to this country, and then Uncle Sam is not in the business of exchanging his war trophies.

At the northern apex of the park is a queer looking cannon mounted higher than the rest. It commands a full sweep of the walk leading to the York street gate and is one of the most prominent objects in the little park. It is one of the carronades that were mounted on the old frigate Constitution when that vessel met and defeated the English ship Guerriere off the coast of Newfoundland. It was this carronade that carried such destruction to the English vessel and wounded and killed so many of her men. Just back of this little gun is a tall shaft erected to the memory of the sailors and marines who fell during the assault and capture of the Barrier forts on the Canton river, China, Nov. 16-22, 1856. The monument is of gray-stone and on its face bears the names of the men who were killed during the actions.

In the center of the park is mounted one of the old 12 inch "peacemakers" constructed in 1831. The gun is a massive piece of metal and was looked upon at the time of its construction as one of the finest specimens of the gunmaker's art and capable of doing great destruction. It threw a spherical shot weighing several hundred pounds. Facing the muzzle is a piece of armor plate about one foot in thickness. It is made up of several plates bolted together. It was penetrated by a shot fired from one of the "peacemakers." The inner plates are ragged on the edge where the shell tore them apart, showing the great force of the impact. Besides these there are a number of small guns or yacht cannon which were taken from some of the captured blockade runners during the civil war.

Near Admiral Bunce's headquarters is a massive piece of metal. It is wedge shaped and weighs many tons. It was taken from the Confederate ram Mississippi and has been at the navy yard a great many years.



THE ANCHOR RACK.

In another part of the yard surrounded by the big machine shops are the anchor rests. There the great "mud hooks" used on the vessels are placed until ready for service. There are many queer looking anchors to be found there. Some of them are from the old ships that have long since been placed out of commission or sold. Others are inventions sent to the yard to be tried. They did not prove successful and the owners, becoming discouraged, failed to take them away. On one of the rests is an anchor which closes up like a knife. It could be easily stowed away when not in use, but that is its only redeeming feature. The old style anchors, with their stationary stocks, arms and flukes are rapidly giving way to the great mud hooks with their movable fins. The anchors vary in size and weight, and there are some on the rests that weigh only a few hundred pounds, while others will tip the balance at many tons.

The largest ones are used on the battleships, and they are veritable monsters. They vary in weight from 6,000 to 11,200 pounds. There is none of the very old anchors in the yard now. The oldest are those that were used on the Portsmouth. Under the rests are the old wooden stocks taken from the anchors which were used on the Constitution and Constellation, when these two vessels were on the active list. These great pieces of wood are slowly going to pieces and within a very short time there will be nothing left of them excepting the iron bands.

Facing the parade grounds of the marine barracks are two of the old brass Dahlgren guns taken from one of the old vessels. They are mounted on light field carriages and will shortly be taken away.

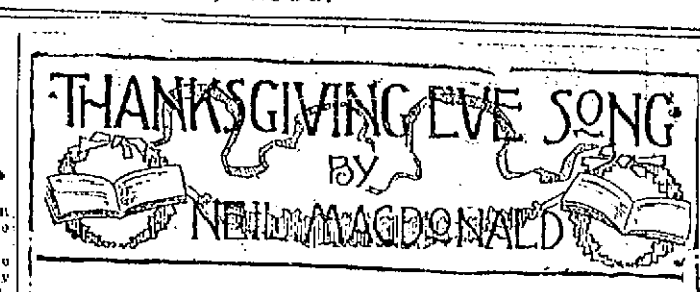
There are many interesting relics to be found in the buildings in the navy yard. They are kept there by the officers in charge of the different departments, and nothing would induce them to part with their trophies, some of which are very valuable. One of these is a chair which was in Captain Isaac Hull's cabin on the Constitution when that vessel destroyed the British frigate Guerriere. Another is a chair from the old frigate Congress, which was taken from her when she returned after a disastrous cruise late in 1799. The chairs are in good condition and are very different from those used on board ship at present. They are made of black walnut, with leather seats, sides and backs. In many places the leather has broken, but otherwise the chairs are as good as ever.

A number of cannon which were taken from the ships that served in the civil war have been put to use in the yard. They are placed at the corners of each street and prevent wagons from getting on the sidewalks.

There are a number of relics in the ordnance sheds on the cob dock. They are in the form of cannon and the different kinds of shells used in them. There are also a number of the smaller arms used by the sailors and marines during the civil war.

A short distance from the ordnance dock, facing the athletic field, is a row of willow trees. They have been there for many years, and, while the best care has been given them, some have died. They were brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena early in the fifties on one of our ships which was returning home from Japan. They were first placed in the navy yard proper, but when a wave of improvement swept over the place they were removed to the cob dock, where they have been ever since. During one of the bad storms some few years ago some of the trees were destroyed.

FREDERIC A. VERDU.



Who on this bright Thanksgiving eve,
When youth and joy are met together,
Could be so wretched as to grieve,
Although inclement be the weather?

And who could, brooding, pine and fret,
With mirth and song the hours beguiling?
The keenest grief might woes forget
Where faces are responsive smiling.

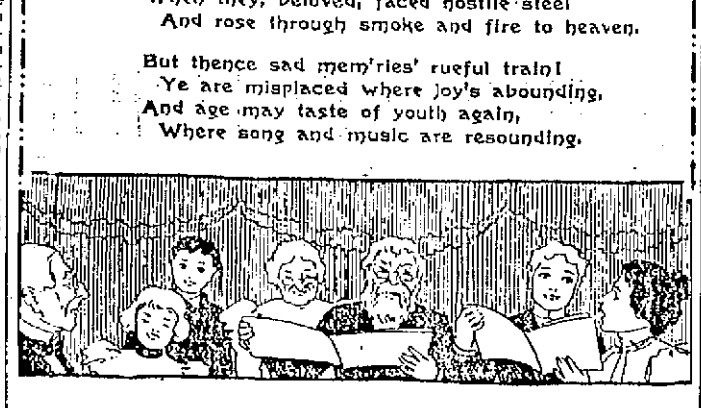
Ye honored eld that we revere,
Come join us in our mirthful glory!
Your hoary heads make you more dear!
Sing your old song! Tell your old story!

Though fast the leaves fall from the tree,
Yet many springs the tree can number!
But one brief, fitful spring have we.
Then catch life's sunshine ere ye slumber.

A sigh for them, our dear ones dead,
Who never saw life's slow declining,
Who for their homes and country bled
And gave their lives without repining.

And e'en for this we thankful feel
For freemen's choicest offering given,
When they, beloved, faced hostile steel
And rose through smoke and fire to heaven.

But thence sad mem'ries' rueful train!
Ye are misplaced where joy's abounding,
And age may taste of youth again,
Where song and music are resounding.



HUMBLE MEDAL OF HONOR MAN

Uncle Sam has not rewarded brave deeds done by his sailors as generally as he has those performed by men of his land forces, and, while there have been a large number of men given to the men in the army who have distinguished themselves, few have been awarded in the navy. One of the last medals of honor to be given to one of Uncle Sam's sailors was presented to August Wilson, a first class boiler maker, who at the time of his heroic deed was attached to the monitor Puritan.

August Wilson, with a number of his shipmates, was in the engine room of the monitor during one of the dock trials of the engines at the Brooklyn navy yard when the crown sheets of one of the boilers gave way, sending volumes of scalding steam into the fire and engine rooms and injuring some of the men, among whom was Chief Engineer Cowie. Wilson opened the water tight door leading from the engine compartments and succeeded in getting several of the men out. He then returned to the fireroom and, crawling over the boilers, disconnected the injured one, thereby saving not only the vessel, but the lives of all on board. He was assisted by Fireman Fletcher. For their coolness and quick judgment they were awarded medals of honor and are among the few in the naval service to be thus honored, although the records of the department show many cases of extreme bravery performed by the men.

August Wilson has been in the service nearly 20 years.



LAST OF THE WAR CARPENTERS.

One by one the men who served in Uncle Sam's navy during the civil war are being put on the retired list, until now the veterans of the two wars can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. Among the last of the old timers who have reached the age limit and been placed on the retired list is Herbert M. Griffiths. He is the first and last of the carpenters appointed during the war. Mr. Griffiths was appointed Sept. 25, 1861. His first duty was in fitting out the naval portion of the Burnside expedition in Hampton Roads, and while on that duty he was sent to Baltimore to inspect steamers available for purchase by the government. He was attached to the flagship Philadelphia as fleet carpenter and proceeded with the expedition to Roanoke island and Newbern, N. C. He saw considerable fighting during the next year. In 1862 he was sent as inspector of the vessels being fitted out at Wilmington, Del., and at Philadelphia. He continued at this duty until 1866, when he was ordered to sea in the Chattanooga. The year following he was on the ill fated Sacramento, which was lost off the coast of India.

1861 1898



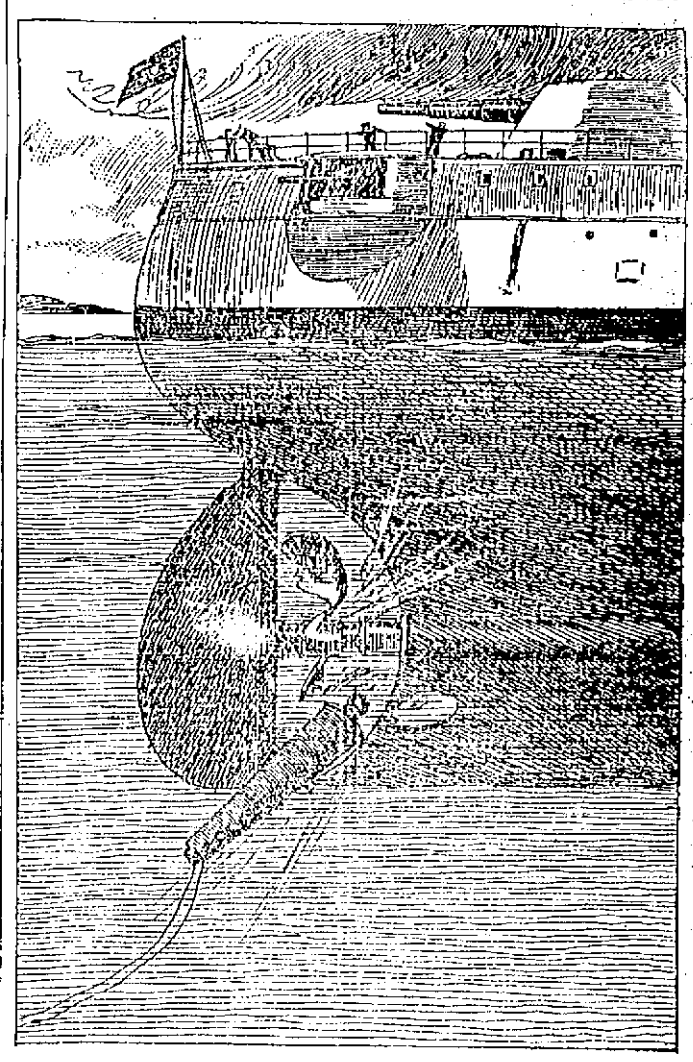
Mr. Griffiths has seen service in all kinds of vessels in the navy from the old sailing ships to the latest of the new type of vessel. He served on the cruiser Chicago for more than three years when that vessel was considered the finest of her class in the world. Mr. Griffiths has spent the greater portion of his time on the active list at sea.

After his last cruise he was ordered for duty at the New York navy yard, from which station he was retired just before the war between Spain and the United States was declared. He was ordered back to duty when war was declared and did much of the work of fitting out the vessels purchased at that time.

Convict's Invention.

It is said that a wonderful shaving machine of wood has been made by one Melchior Farkas, a convict in the penitentiary of the city of Szegedin, Hungary. Farkas was put to labor in the cabinet making shop of the prison, where he soon displayed great inventive ingenuity. With his machine he is said to have shaved all the inmates of the prison, nearly 150 in number, in rather less than an hour.

AN INGENIOUS SHIP CRIPPLER.



Since the war with Spain started all sorts of inventions for protecting our harbors have been submitted to the war department. Some of these are manifestly impossible of execution, while others are perfectly feasible and very ingenious. One plan for improvising a quick method of harbor defense has been suggested and experimented with by an engineer officer at Willets Point.

He wound several miles of wire around an old gun and, sending a current of electricity through the wire, made the gun a magnet. After his experiments he mapped out a plan of defense which may be put in operation at some of our ports if the occasion arises. The government owns a large number of smoothbore guns which are useless now for purposes of defense. These guns will be wound with wire until they become potential magnets. Then a string of them, connected by wire cable with the shore, will be sunk across the mouth of a harbor. Current will be obtained from some electric light or street railroad plant in the city. At the approach of an enemy's ships the current will be turned on. The guns will be magnetized. As the enemy's ship approach the line the attraction between their steel hulls and the magnets will draw the big guns from the bottom of the channel. They will cling to the hulls of the ships, and if they do not stop them they will divert them from their course and, dragging along the hulls, will eventually strike the propellers at the stern, disabling them. At the same time the magnetism will make useless all the compasses on the ships and make it impossible to guide them accurately.

This plan, while probably not necessary at a point like New York, would be very useful at some of our less protected harbors. It has been considered by scientists at Columbia university and pronounced by them perfectly feasible.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT MAY BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.



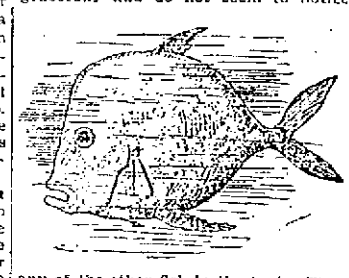
There are again rumors afloat in the recent English publications that the Duke of Connaught will be the next commander in chief of the British army. The Duke of Connaught is the youngest son of Queen Victoria. He is called Prince Patrick in Ireland and Prince Arthur in England, as he bears both these names. The duchess, his wife, is Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Charles of Prussia.

The queen has been fond of placing royal personages in important positions in the army and navy. The Duke of Edinburgh, Connaught's elder brother, is naval commander in chief at Plymouth, and Connaught himself has been holding the lucrative post of military governer of Portsmouth. He started his military career at the age of 16 as a cadet at Woolwich and has been performing military duties ever since. He served in Egypt in 1882 and has been much in India, part of the time as commander in chief at Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL MOONFISH.

Nature made a master stroke when she produced the moonfish, for while in shape they are not beautiful their skins are exquisite. The moonfish is a specimen of the many beautiful fish that are to be found in southern waters, and, while its home is in the Bermudas, it is also found along the coast of Florida and in the gulf of Mexico. There are a number of them in the New York aquarium, and their tank is one of the few that are continually surrounded by visitors.

The fish are peculiarly formed, but what they lack in shape they make up in color. They are very thin and have long, sorrowful faces. They have the appearance of being made out of silver and highly polished. Their fins are very delicate. The dorsal fin is large and curved and looks like half a crescent. It is of very fine web, as are the others. They swim around slowly and gracefully and do not seem to notice



any of the other fish in the tank. They are very peaceful and have never been known to fight with their neighbors.

A THANKSGIVING TOAST



UNCLE SAM: "Here's to my birds—the Bird o' Freedom and the Bird o' Feed 'em!"

NEW INVENTIONS.

A toy parachute has been placed on the market, having a weight to be inserted in the top when it is thrown in the air, which falls out as the toy begins to descend and rights it, causing the umbrella to open.

Two western inventors have patented a cushion for chair rockers, consisting of an inflatable tube of heavy rubber to be inserted in the face of the rocker, the valve for inflation being at the rear end of the rocker.

A German inventor has discovered that celluloid can be used for the manufacture of the vibrating parts of musical instruments in place of metal, the substitute being entirely free from rust and having a tone equal to that of the metal reeds.

To retain shirt bosoms in place, a southerner has patented a device composed of two strips of flexible webbing crossing at the back, with fasteners at the end which clasp the edges of the bosom and draw it against the body to prevent it from bulging out.

To prevent fires where flues and chimneys pass through inflammable partitions water jackets of tin or light metal are placed around the openings, the solder of the pockets melting in the heat and discharging the fluid on the fire.

To prevent dust and dirt from gathering on bicycle chains a Frenchman has designed a cover of rubber or other flexible material, to be slipped over the chain after it is in place on the sprocket wheels, covering three sides of it and leaving only the inner surface exposed.

A Californian has patented an attachment for shears used in cutting flowers, consisting of a pair of metal plates to be clamped on the blades to shut and grip the stem as it is cut off, holding it until released by opening the blades.

To assist in holding wearing apparel while darning holes therein the material is stitched over a flexible metal ring, the ends of which lap each other and engage one of a series of catches to expand the ring to the proper size.

A colorless ink for use in writing on postal cards, etc., is made by mixing together sulphuric acid and water, the writing becoming permanently visible when the paper is heated.

To secure corks in bottles without the use of wire bales a short nail is inserted in a hole formed in the neck of the bottle at the time it is cast, entering the side of the cork and holding it fast until withdrawn by a hook.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:39; sets, 4:20.
Moon rises—9:18 p. m.
High water—2 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.

There are now indications of a storm approaching off the south Atlantic coast, which will probably move northward during the next 24 hours. While the rain promised may continue into Friday morning, the chances are most in favor of fair weather Friday, with partly cloudy skies and variable winds; from present indications no great change in temperature is probable during the remainder of the week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOUBLE ROASTER FREE.
Our annual offer for Thanksgiving is a large size turkey roaster with a pound of 70 cent tea. Dickson Bros.' big tea store, 16 Merrimack st.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS
Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Buy your watches of Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 433-4.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Convery of Adams street yesterday.

The John Boyle O'Reilly reading circle will celebrate the first anniversary of their institution Dec. 12.

Colder weather soon and Rourke & Sullivan can fill your bins with the best coal. 223 Central St.

RESIGNED HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. S. Darlington, formerly a pastor of this city, has resigned from his church in Fall River in order to devote the whole of the next six months in conducting special evangelistic services in different parts of this country. His resignation was accepted at the general committee held in the Smith Street church, Providence, R. I., Tuesday.

MILL GIRLS INJURED.

Ida Couture of John avenue, and Mary McMann of the Merrimack corporation, both employes of the Merrimack manufacturing company met with accidents while at work yesterday and had to be removed to the Lowell corporation hospital.

Miss Couture had three fingers of her left hand crushed in gearing, and Miss McMann accidently fell over a truck and received an ugly gash over the left eye.

AGAIN ON TRIAL.

In the superior court in Cambridge before Judge Hardy the case of Joseph J. Redmond vs. Paul Butler et als., administrators, is again on trial. This is an action of tort to recover $30,000 damages for personal injuries sustained Sept. 30, 1891, by plaintiff, who was in the employ of the defendants' testator in the manufacture of cartridges by reason of a kettle filled with molten lead exploding and the contents being thrown upon him, burning him upon the head, face, chest and arms and depriving him of one eye. J. R. Dunbar, P. J. Doherty, J. P. Feeney, J. F. Owens for plaintiff; Burke & Corbett, F. L. Washburn for defendants.

OFFICE TO LET—A nice office to let in The Sun building. Inquire at Sun

HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. William M. Noyes, formerly superintendent at the Lowell Bleachery, observed his 70th birthday at Chester, N. H., on Monday.

Among those present were his daughter, Mrs. William M. Sherwell, her husband, who is the well-known paymaster of the American Bolt company of this city, and a Royal Arcanumite of note, Master Walter Sherwell, Fred W. Noyes and wife and Mrs. Betsey Marston, the latter a sister of the honored gentleman.

Mr. Noyes was one of the oldest residents of the Lowell Bleachery corporation district and resided for many years on Carter street. In early life he learned the trade of machinist and was thus occupied at the Bleachery until the decease of the late Fordyce Coburn, whom he succeeded as superintendent.

Mr. Noyes next turned his attention to farming, having purchased the farm residence in Chester, where the happy event of Monday took place. His Lowell friends wish him joyous returns of his natal day.

DRACUT.

The new school building in Dracut Centre will be dedicated with appropriate exercises next Monday. Dr. Charles S. Murkland, president of the New Hampshire State college will deliver the principal address. There will be singing by the school children. The ceremonies will take place in the new building.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Dracut held a box party in the vestry of the Centre meeting house last evening and the event proved a complete success. The affair lasted until nearly midnight.

MUSIC HALL.

Manager Woodhull of the High Rollers Burlesque company, which opens in Music hall this evening, has engaged Sylvia Starr as his leading model. Miss Starr represents the highest type, according to artistic ideas of American womanhood, her various proportions, from head to toe, being perfect. The measurements of her figure are: Height, 5 feet, 8 inches; neck, 11 inches; shoulder, 37 inches; bust, 35 inches; waist, 32 inches; hip, 38 inches; calf, 14½ inches; ankle, 8¼ inches; length of foot, 10 inches; length of forearm, 10 3-4 inches; upper arm, 14 inches; length of middle toe, 2 1-8 inches; circumference of great toe, 3 inches; of thumb, 2 1-8 inches; of palm, 8 inches; length of hand, 7 inches.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 Merk St.



SUPT. DAVIS of the Police Department.

OF OLD TIME FIGHTS

Before the Days of Police Patrol Wagons,

Supt. Davis' Interesting Reminiscences of the Early Days—Showers of Bricks and Stove Covers—A Dead Man Who Kicked the Sergeant.

Well, times are not what they used to be in the police business remarked Supt. Davis reminiscently to a small party seated in the deputy's office a few days ago.

I thought I detected a sigh from the superintendent as he spoke, but I was mistaken, as the remainder of my tale will convince you.

Now none is more interesting when talking experiences than Superintendent Davis, for he has been all through the department from super to super and in his time has been in many an exciting adventure, and taking advantage of his reminiscent mood I ventured: "What was the narrowest escape from being killed that you ever had?"

"The night I was elected chief, I guess," quickly returned the superintendent with a grin.

It was narrow at that; but there were others and the conversation leading to exciting times in the police department Supt. Davis said: "Perhaps the most exciting time I ever had was during my first year on the police force in the winter of 1870. I was off duty on this night and had gone to bed, when about midnight an alarm of fire called the department to a junk shop blaze in Gorham street, almost opposite the new post office. An immense crowd had gathered when along came Officers Farrington and Hermon Tilton with a drunken man and a great crowd following. A drunken woman, supposedly the daughter of the prisoner, was fighting the officers and one of the officers at the fire placed her under arrest. Immediately the fun began for the crowd pitched into the police in an attempt to rescue the woman. I was in citizen's clothing but I had my club with me and drawing it rushed into the melee. A fireman grabbed my club but I wrenched it away from him and was just getting interested in a couple of fighters when some one sent a brick against my head and I went down and out temporarily. When I got up I caught one of the fighters and we started down Central street, meeting the night shift, who assisted us. We had to pass the Fiske block, then in process of construction, and in the street near it was a big pile of bricks. For five minutes after we reached that brick pile I never saw anything come so speedy in my life as did those bricks. Innocent and guilty alike were struck and it was fight all the way to the station. As we reached the station the crowd made another desperate attempt to rescue the prisoners who then numbered about 10. The officers in the guard room upon hearing us approach jumped out of the window and the first thing one of them did was to make an ungodly smash at my head mistaking me for one of the disturbers. Luckily I dodged it and yelled to him before he got in another one else I wouldn't have worked the next day. We got them in all right but that fight was the greatest brick throwing affair I ever was connected with."

"Did you ever hear about the fellow biting 'Josh' McCaffrey's finger?" inquired the superintendent a few minutes later. That was a laughable affair for the officers, but painful for "Josh." He was captain and had forbidden us going into the cells without permission. An unusually bad man was in this night for drunkenness, and was confined in the steerage (the basement cells). "Josh" during the night went down to speak with the prisoner. He had not been down there long when he came up two steps at a jump and yelled at us excitedly, "Why the devil didn't you fellows come down when I called?"

"We didn't hear him, and told him so, and were afraid to go down without permission. Then "Josh" held up his hand and showed a badly lacerated forefinger, the top of which was bitten nearly off. We asked him how it happened, and he said, 'I was talking with that fellow in number one and I happened to lean on the bars with my fingers sticking through them. The minute he spied my finger he put his teeth into it, and I couldn't get at him to make him let go.'"

One of the hardest fights that the superintendent ever had, as he afterward told us, was with a well-known character, who had been complained of by his family, having driven them out of the house. The superintendent told it as follows: "I went up to the house with Sergt. Gregg and had got almost up the flight of stairs when the door at the head of the stairs opened and the man I was looking for saw me. The next instant he had a revolver levelled at me and cried out, "Come up you ——— ——— ——— and I'll fill you full of lead." I made a dash up for the door and he, not expecting it, attempted to close me out. I got my foot in between the door and the wall and got it open, and as I did he gave me a most beautiful left-handed hit in the jaw and I returned the compliment, at the same time making a grab for the revolver. Then we wrestled, and tripping him we both went in a heap over a stove. The contact with the stove sent his feet against the mantelpiece and down came the lamp. By a great piece of luck I managed to catch the lamp and replace it, and then he and I went under the table. Just then two women of the family entered the room and immediately the stove covers began to fly and the sergeant was kept busy with the women. After a tough old fight I got the hand-cuffs on him and found that the revolver, a 22 calibre six shooter, was loaded in every chamber.

"How about your funny experiences?" I inquired, and the superintendent began, "I was over on Davidson street one night long ago and found one of the well-known ones lying across the sidewalk with a box of sardines in his hand and his mind in the farthest corner of dreamland. It was impossible to awaken him, and going across to "Dog alley" I obtained one of those two-wheeled ragpickers' carts that was there. It takes an artist, you know, to load one of these affairs so as to balance it, and very gingerly I dumped in Mr. Drunk, with his lower limbs extending over the back, so as to maintain the equilibrium, and getting inside of the big cross handle bar started off over East Merrimack street with my little police lantern in front as a headlight. As I neared the square the sergeant who was standing there in the pitch dark remarked aloud, "Well, what kind of a thing is this coming along?"

"I've got a dead man," I replied, "get in the boat there and push it along with me."

"The sergeant went to the rear of the cart, and was just bending over to push when up shot one of the brogans of the drunk, catching the sergeant under the jaw and sending his head back. 'Biff' went the long whip which the sergeant carried, over the prostrate form of the drunk, and the latter sat bolt upright like a flash. As the drunk sat up, away flew the equilibrium of the tip cart. The handle came up around my neck, destroying my equilibrium, the drunk rolled out at the sergeant's feet, and the sergeant rolled over him. After we had got matters righted, the sergeant remarked as he brushed himself, "The next time you have any dead men to hop on me, bring them along in an undertaker's wagon.'"

These are only a few instances making up the lot of the policeman so truly called unhappy, but happily they occur with less frequency than in the old days when coppers were fewer and patrolwagons unknown.

Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning.

From what poisons?

From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.

If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.

There is a common sense cure.

AYER'S PILLS

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels.

You will find that the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.

Write the Doctor.
Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

A DOUBTFUL HONOR.

Mr. Kelly's Likeness Carved In Stone at a Penitentiary's Entrance.

Mr. Owen Kelly, whose home is on the Falls road in Baltimore, enjoys the doubtful honor of having his likeness carved in the granite entrance to the new penitentiary building. Mr. Kelly formerly owned a piece of ground which he sold to the directors of the penitentiary when they were acquiring property for the location of the new buildings. He was greatly interested in the erection of the buildings and spent most of his time in the vicinity talking with the workmen and constituting himself a sort of independent superintendent.

Some few weeks ago a stone carver began cutting ornamental designs in the granite arch which forms the entrance on Forrest street to the administration building. The architect's design called for the faces of two men on the inside of the arch. One face depicts a prisoner entering the institution. The face wears a mustache, and the downcast eyes speak plainly of the feelings of a man who is about to be shut out from the world to pay the penalty of a crime against the laws of the state.

Opposite this face is carved the face of a prisoner who has expiated his crime and is leaving the prison. His face is smoothly shaven, and the artist has succeeded fairly well in giving the face an expression of happiness and satisfaction over his release.

Outside the arch the architect provided for the carving of two satyrs. One of these can be plainly seen in the stone, but on the other side appears what is said to be an excellent likeness of Mr. Kelly. The story goes that Mr. Kelly asked why his likeness could not be carved in the stone. Any face would do for the carver, and he readily consented to fix the likeness of Mr. Kelly there indelibly.—Baltimore Sun.

Golfer Beheaded a Lark.

In a golf match recently a lark flying across the ground was hit by a golf ball and decapitated.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

ALLAN LINE
NEW YORK and GLASGOW
Via Londonderry.
From company's Pier, West 21st St., New York.
Mongolian, Friday, Nov. 11, at 1 p. m.
State of Nebraska, Friday, Nov 25, at 3 p. m.
Mongolian, Wednesday Dec. 14, at 10 a. m.
State of Nebraska, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 10 a.m.
First Cabin, $47.50 to $50 single, $90.75 to $114 return. Second Cabin, $35; round trip $61.75. Steerage, $24.50 [illegible]
Glasgow and Boston, Via Londonderry and Galway: Second Cabin, $31.25; Steerage, $24.50.
For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to H. & A. Allan, 92 State street, Boston, or
Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton St.

LAND OF FORTUNES.

ENGINEER WRITES OF CAPITALISTS' CHANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

He Says Savage Tribes Keep Adventurers Away From Mountains Having a Wealth of Ore—Profits In Tobacco and Electric Roads.

An interesting letter concerning conditions in the Philippines has been received by Edward L. Foster of Newark, N. J., from his son, Frank H. Foster, an electrician with Company A, battalion of engineers, U. S. A. It was written in Manila, where the company now is stationed. The following are extracts from the letter, which is dated Oct. 3:

"Since we received our newspapers last week we feel at home, for they all lead us to believe that we are on 'American soil,' and that the islands are not to be given up, and all this brings more forcibly to the light the future business and money making possibilities now obscured, but which are yet wrapped up in this city. For your information I will give you an idea of the existing conditions, which certainly must and will be improved. There is here a vast undeveloped wealth in minerals, hemp and tobacco, which, when the islands are under an American administration, will show great beneficial results. We have not personally been in the mountains, nor have I talked with any one who has direct personal knowledge of the conditions, but that gold is there in abundance seems to be an unquestioned fact. The nearest mountains to Manila are 12 miles distant, but they seem to be as foreign to the inhabitants of the city and coast as if they were a thousand miles away. The Spaniards do not venture there for any industrial purpose, because, in my belief, they find it easier and more in accord with their tasks to oppress and tax the natives than to labor themselves. They seem to be natural born officeholders.

"The natives do not venture into the interior because of their inability to organize and combat successfully with the almost savage tribes that inhabit the mountains and fight with the bow and arrow and blowpipes. The Chinese have made some most successful incursions into the mountains, but have been prohibited from doing so by the Spaniards when possible, and prevented from taking their gold away. There are three mining companies here on the island, but they are operated by foreigners, and we hear little about them. The tobacco grown here, I believe, is quite unknown to Americans—at least it was so to me. The quality seems to be very uniform, and, I judge, would rank next to the very best Havana, although it has a decidedly different flavor from Cuban tobacco. To me it is preferable. We purchase here in La Insular cigar factory, in which building we are quartered, 100 cigars for $1.80 Spanish silver, equal to 90 cents in United States coin, and, in my opinion, the cigar is quite equal to the ordinary 10 cent cigar as sold in New York city. I doubt not that some enterprising Americans will yet find a profit in Manila tobacco.

"There is an ice plant here, but from the quantity of ice that I have seen it must be very small. A man with a cold storage plant would have a bonanza. The water is bad and will have to be improved in some manner. The new city is very low and would have to be graded over again. Fifty per cent of the buildings and native houses would be condemned by both a health officer and a building inspector. Seventy-five per cent would not be passed by a fire underwriter. The horse car lines, of which there are two, would have the Bergh society after them to begin with, but aside from that service would meet all requirements for awhile with a small additional expense. The cars, while not up to date, are serviceable, and the roadbed and rails, I must say, are in far better condition, and kept so, than on any road where I have been employed. They are A No. 1.

"You may know this when I say that one very lank pony, no higher than my shoulder, is all that is deemed necessary to haul one car that carries most of the time from 25 to 80 passengers. There are no grades whatever except where the streets are raised to cross a bridge. At these places one or two extra horses are used. In crossing the bridges the car is first stopped about a block away, an extra horse is hitched on, and a man is stationed on either side of the horses with a lash. The driver has a lash and a tin whistle that makes a noise like a steam siren. The car is started, the horses are lashed, the whistle is blown, and the men shout until the car reaches the top of the grade, which usually happens after several attempts have been made.

"There is a very good electric light plant, which is American. I have done my best looking over the country for a waterfall that would furnish power for installing an electric power plant to transmit power to the city for lighting purposes, and if need be for an electric road. Conditions are such now that I fear there would not be sufficient demand for an electric road using coal for a power producer, but with a good waterfall such a thing is likely to happen, and I do not hesitate to say that if it be found within a reasonable distance of the city it will be an objective point for capital if the lands are annexed. I have located one waterfall that is sufficient for such a purpose, but am not sufficiently posted as to details to describe it fully, but I expect to be next week."—Special New York Press.

Religion Growing In Kansas and Nebraska.

It is said that the western counties of the states of Kansas and Nebraska are growing more religious. The secretary of the State Sunday School association says that he has found that his audiences are larger at the conventions he has been holding than have been the political meetings. Two years ago it was the other way.—Chicago Times-Herald.

American Watch Repairing Co.,
34 Prescott St.,
Mainsprings 75c. Warranted first quality. Crystals 10c.

Special Prices in Black Henriettas, Black Serges, Black Crepons, Black Satins

SPECIAL SALE

48 inch All Wool Henrietta, German finish, extra heavy, worth $1, only 50c.

48 inch All Wool India Twill, very fine, worth 89c, only 50c.

54 inch All Wool Imperial Serge regular 75c quality, only 49c.

45 inch All Wool Double Warp, in percale, serge, regular $1 quality, only 75c.

BLACK SILKS

Advertised as a great bargain in Black Crepon, a $2.00 quality for $1.50. Examine our special at $1.25.

22 inch All Silk Satin Duchesse, reg. 75c quality, 49c.

24 inch All Silk Gross Grain, regular $1.25 quality, only 79c.

3 pieces Black Crepons at 49c, worth 75c a yard.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

"ATTENTION!"

This command in the army means business. It does with us when we use it. We want to call your "attention" to the fact that truthful advertising has made us what we are—the busiest credit store in town. "No money down" is no myth, just pay us one week's instalment to bind the bargain and you are welcome to all the goods you want.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Fur Collarettes; Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Skirts and Waists; Children's Reefers and Gretchens; Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

We guarantee every price and refund your money if you can beat our prices. Your money is not our money until you are perfectly satisfied. Do you know of anything fairer?

Caesar Misch
ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

This store will be open Wednesday evening and closed Thanksgiving all day.

Thanksgiving Supplies

Ideal Food Cutters $1.50.

Cuts all kinds of meats and vegetables. It makes quick work of mince meat and will cut crackers for dressing and croquets. You can't afford to be without one.

19c. Set of Christy Pat. Knives, 19c. 3 in set.
Carving Knives 29c. to $25.00.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Bargains When You Most Need Them.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 18th and 19th, we offer a special exhibition of genuine Bargains in TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS. See our windows, then come in.

HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

THE

POOR MAN'S Nickel.

The man who sends his pitcher or pail for a pint of ale or beer is entitled to the best, just as much as is the man who orders it by the dozen.

If you get anything but the best, it is your own fault. You can send to the dealer who serves Harvard Ale or Beer. Send for HARVARD, it means the best.

Insist on having the genuine Harvard, every package of which bears our special label and trade mark. YOU KNOW WE HAVE TWO BREWERIES; ONE ALE, ONE BEER.

HARVARD BREWING CO.
Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

NO COMPARISON

THE SUN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO PAPERS PRINTED IN LOWELL. IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER, WE CAN PROVE IT.

THE LOWELL SUN

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT.

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

WAR INVESTIGATION

Dr. Forwood the Principal Witness Today.

Said There Was Plenty of Medicine and Supplies—Stated That Newspapermen Were Ordered to "Roast Everything."

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Dr. Forwood continued his testimony before the war investigation commission today, concerning conditions at Montauk Point, where he was chief army surgeon. He said that from the beginning to the end of the history of the general hospital at Camp Wikoff there was never a time when there were not from fifty to 500 vacant beds.

He declared there had been a sufficiency of medicines and medical supplies at all times—a wasteful abundance in fact.

Dr. Conner read a letter from Major H. W. Wood, a regular army surgeon, dated at Montauk in August, complaining that there was a pressing want of medical supplies and that the camp was in a deplorable condition. Dr. Forwood said that Dr. Wood was disappointed because he did not get leave of absence immediately after arriving from Cuba, which he had asked for notwithstanding his services were needed.

"From that time," said Dr. Forwood, "he was constantly kicking and bucking. He was disgruntled and disloyal, and found fault with everything."

The witness said he had annulled the contracts of two or three contract surgeons because of incompetency, but that he knew of no case of neglect on the part of physicians or nurses of a character to compromise the welfare of the patients.

He said the newspapermen at the camp were gentlemen, but they appeared to be under orders to criticize the camp. He knew of two instances in which the reporters had received orders to "Roast everything."

Dr. Richard A. Pyles, Major and surgeon of the First regiment of Volunteers told the experiences of those troops at Camp Thomas and at Tampa, in Cuba, and at Montauk Point. The troops had camped at El Caney and on San Juan hill and had found the region malarious.

IMPORTANT POINTS

Probably Contained in Reply of Spain.

She Practically Compels Our Commissioners to Consider the Entire Philippine Debt and Our Assumption of It.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The clerical force of the American peace commission was busy nearly all night in translating the Spanish memorandum, presented at yesterday's joint session.

It is safe to assume that Spain has made two important statements:

First—That on the high ground of financial probity she cannot allow any discussion here of the validity of her action in pledging the resources of the Philippines for the payment of the Philippine debt.

Second—That, in conection with the American proposal to reimburse Spain for her Pacific expenditures in the Philippines, she cannot admit of any inquiry as to how she has spent the proceeds of the loans based on the Philippine pledges.

If Spain has assumed this attitude and it is believed she has done so, she compels the American commissioners to consider at least the entire Philippine debt, and its asumption by the United States as a condition to Spain's amicable surrender of her sovereignty over these islands.

It is difficult to understand how the Americans can reply to this in any other manner than by strictly outlining their position, and giving the Spaniards a time limit in which to accept the propositions of the United States.

WILL SEE FRIEND

M. Labourie Will Call on Col. Picquart.

DREYFUS' RETURN TO FRANCE.

It is Expected Will be Ordered.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Nov. 17.—It was announced today that M. Labourie, counsel for Col. Picquart, who is now confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, has received authorization to confer this afternoon with his client.

In legal circles here the belief is expressed that the Court of Cassation will shortly order the return of Dreyfus to France from his prison on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, on the ground that it is impossible to carry on the examination of the prisoner by cable, in view of the cost of such a proceeding, as well as in view of the necessary delay.

POLICE COURT

This morning's session was of only 10 minutes duration. Five drunks received attention. Two were fined and one released. Mary Harrington and Catherine Buckley were arrested by Officer Burnett last night for drunkenness and were this morning sentenced to six months each.

William Flynn withdrew his appeal from a state farm sentence.

DEATHS.

BENSON—Ida J., the infant daughter of John and Ada Benson, died this morning at the home of her parents, 47 South Whipple street.

LAHEY.—Mrs. Mary Lahey, aged 33 years, died this morning at her home, 1 Downing's block, Adams street. Deceased was the wife of Michael Lahey, and besides her husband, she is survived by two brothers, Peter and Patrick Bigley.

FUNERALS.

McHUGH.—The funeral of Mrs. Delia McHugh took place this morning from her late home, 11 Mill street, and was largely attended. Funeral services were held at St. Peter's church, Rev. Edward Saunders officiating.

The choir, under the direction of T. F. Molloy, rendered Schmidt's requiem mass. The bearers were William Collins, John Kilroy, John Mulryan, Wm. J. Brundel, Stephen McHugh and Thomas Gaffney. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

At the republican caucuses for municipal nominations will be held on Saturday, Nov. 26. They will open at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and will close not earlier than 8 o'clock. The executive committee of the republican city committee submitted a report to that effect at last night's meeting and the full committee voted to accept the report.

For the privilege of having his name placed on the ballot candidates for mayor and purchasing agent will pay $150, the unsuccessful candidate or candidates receiving a rebate or refunding of $100 each.

Candidates for aldermen will pay $60, the unsuccessful ones receiving a rebate or refunding of $50. Candidates for overseers of the poor will deposit $40, the unsuccessful ones receiving a rebate or refunding of $30.

Candidates for school committee and the common council will deposit $20 each, the unsuccessful ones receiving a rebate or refunding of $15 each.

The Middlesex Coal company sell good coal.

FIGHTING THE FEVER

Hospital Authorities Consider Yellow Fever Problem

Points of Infection in Cuba and Elsewhere Will be Improved by Sanitation to Remove Dangers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The yellow fever problem has been receiving earnest attention of late from the authorities here, particularly from the Marine hospital service, and the war department, owing to the important new relations established with Cuba and other fever localities to the south of us, and also because of the recurrence of the disease within the country during the last summer. The purpose is to prepare during the coming winter months for such an efficient cordon of protection around the country that the chances of a reintroduction of the disease will be reduced to a minimum, while at the same time the points of infection in Cuba and elsewhere will be so improved by sanitation and guarded by quarantine that the main sources of danger will be removed.

HE HAS RESIGNED

Chaplain of 71st. New York Gets Through.

MEN CHARGE HIM WITH COWARDICE

During the Charge up San Juan Hill.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 17.—Rev. George R. Vanderwater has resigned as chaplain of the 71st regiment, N. G. N. Y. This action was taken because on Tuesday some of the mustered out men of the regiment in the armory labelled an effigy with the chaplain's name and pelted it with missiles. Yesterday the chaplain was hissed when he called at the armory. The chaplain was asked today what had prompted him to sever his connection with the regiment. He replied:

"Unquestionably unjust treatment which I received at the hands of the soldiers in uniform, but not under discipline, on the floor of the armory. It was absolutely disgraceful."

The men of the 71st charge the chaplain with being at the rear instead of with them at the charge up San Juan hill, before Santiago.

ADMINISTRATION ENCOURAGED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The administration feels encouraged now over the outlook for a successful termination of the labors of the peace commissioners at Paris. Whether this renewed confidence is based upon an abstract of the Spanish reply which was submitted at yesterday's meeting, or is founded upon private advices indicating a weakening of the Spanish position, is not known, but it is probable that both of these have had an influence in brightening the prospects.

ILL WITH MALARIA.

Private Ernest Errieson of Co. G, adn Private Harold Wadsworth of Co. M are at St. John's hospital ill with malaria.

GIRLS FROM LYNN

To Take the Places of Marlboro Strikers.

The Latter are Confident of Winning—Leaders of the Strike Predict a Long Contest.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marlboro, Nov. 17.—Forenoon reports from the seven factories involved in a general strike of shoe workers, showed that the situation was practically unchanged. The Middlesex factory was again in operation today, and the work on the samples is proceeding satisfactorily, according to the superintendent. The other six factories remain idle. Superintendent Eager of the Middlesex factory, one of those owned by Rice & Hutchins, was asked if there was any truth in the report that girls work. The superintendent declined to state whether the help from Lynn would be brought here to be interviewed, but he intimated that he would like to give work to Marlboro people.

The strikers appear as confident of winning as on the day they struck, and the leaders predict a long contest unless the manufacturers show a disposition to make some kind of an agreement.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity, 8 a. m. Rain tonight and Friday easterly winds.

AMOSKEAG WINS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 17.—The referees in the famous Amoskeag tax case, in which the company asked for an abatement of its taxes, have rendered their decision. It is against the city, the company being awarded $41,357.53, which is practically the entire amount asked for. To this is added the interest and costs.

Rev. H. Lockhart is to deliver an address this evening at Cambridge in the Free Baptist church.

BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portsmouth, Eng., Nov. 17.—Thousands of people, today, witnessed the launching of the ram battleship Formidable, at the dock yard here. She is said to be the largest warship in the world, being of 15,000 tons displacement.

Members of the bricklayers union employed on the new Talbot mills, at North Billerica, object to several members of the craft working upon the building, who are behind in their dues to the Lowell union, and trouble is expected if the derelict members do not pay their dues within a week.

The greatest hit to date—Dow's Menthol Cream for the cure of cold in the head and all nasal affections.

WITHIN TEN DAYS

Our Troops Will Move to Havana.

Report of Gen. Greene Awaited Before the Date is Settled—Occupation of Cienfuegos Receiving Attention.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The movement of the United States troops to Havana province will begin within 10 days. The exact date will be determined by the reports of Major General Greene, who commands a division of the 7th corps, and is now in Havana, and of General Charles P. Humphrey and Col. Hesker of the quartermaster's department. These officers have authority to complete arrangements for the reception of the troops. The occupation of Cienfuegos is also receiving attention. General Snyder will command the first brigade which lands in that province. He will so be followed by Major General Wilson of the 1st corps.

MAY BE LYNCHED

Jackson Believed to be Concerned in Murder

OF A LITTLE BOY IN MUNCIE.

People May Deal Out Punishment.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 17.—Last night, two little boys, aged 4 and 7 respectively, told the police that Fred, the 10-year-old son of Thomas C. Oland, shot and killed Andy Rodmiller, aged 5, whose dead body was found in a gravel pit near Whitley, a suburb of this place. To the police Fred Oland first said he shot at a rabbit and killed little Rodmiller. Afterwards he denied this and told several contradictory stories. Thomas Oland, Fred's father, is a saloon keeper. Sam Jackson, Oland's colored barkeeper, is suspected of being an accomplice in the murder. There is danger of his being lynched, should this suspicion prove to be well founded.

TO CATCH VOTES.

The ward four Independent club held a lively meeting last night and denounced the Aiken street extension as a scheme to catch votes for Mayor Bennett and other republicans.

Mr. Thomas Emerson, formerly proprietor of the Jackson house, but now of Boston, was in Lowell yesterday.

VESSEL WRECKED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 17.—A message from Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Maine, was received by their agent, D. B. Dearborn, here today, saying that the four-masted schooner Talofa, Captain Fletcher, from Guantanamo, for Port Tampa, in ballast, had been totally wrecked on Cozumel island, off the east coast of Yucatan, and that the captain and seven of the men had arrived at Progresso, two of the men having been drowned. The Talofa belonged to Arthur Sewall & Co., and hailed from Bath. She was built at Bath in 1889 and registered 1139 tons.

DR. TYNG DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, president of the American chamber of commerce, is dead.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

George W. Burke, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burke, entertained a number of his young friends at his home on Eleventh street yesterday afternoon and evening. It was the occasion of his 10th birthday.

An original pension of $8 per month has been granted to Albert L. Parsons, deceased, of this city, and one of $6 a month to James E. Curtis.

50 Different Size, Style and Price

Parlor Stoves TO CHOOSE FROM

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.' 16 Merrimack St.

Don't wait till you or your children catch cold before buying a heating Stove. You will need one before the winter is over, that's certain. Why not buy it now? If you haven't the money to pay all cash, we will let you have it by paying part down. Don't buy a stove till you have seen the "Self Feeders."

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S, 16 Merrimack St.

The Largest Stove Dealers in the City.

Designated Depositary of the U. S.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

Of Lowell.

DEPOSITS:

July 1, 1892 ..... $ 50,758.18

Oct. 11, 1898 ..... 1,650,911.70

BANKING ROOMS:

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue

C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. P. Hills, Cashier

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of 60c. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 17 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

We Sell the Most Clothing Because We Sell the Best, and We Sell the Best for Less Money than Others Ask for Downright Poor Qualities.

Our larger outlet and superior purchasing facilities make this possible. This fact is so easily demonstrated that no man need be in doubt. For instance, take our rich, pure, all wool Covert and Kersey Box Overcoats at

$10.

They are lined with fancy plaid worsted, satin sleeves and shoulder lining, made with raw edges, lap seams and are not only equal but superior in quality and fit to many Covert or Kersey Overcoats offered in Lowell at $15.

Unless you want something extra fine you can't make a mistake in making your selection from this line.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

Putnam & Son

For All Social Functions

We provide every article required by men who observe the conventionalities and dress correctly.

FULL DRESS SUITS For evening wear made by Rogers, Peet & Co., from fine German twilled Worsteds and crepes. Plain or silk faced coats, perfect fitting and made by custom tailors; coats and vests from $17.00 to $35.00. Suits from $22.00 to $45.00.

TUXEDO SUITS From Rogers, Peet & Co. for semi-dress, stag parties and club wear.

INVERNESS OVERCOATS From Rogers, Peet & Co., to wear with dress suits; cape silk lined, no sleeves: silk hats also.

ACCESSORIES. All of the small articles in perfectly correct form for full dress. Dress shirts with extra wide bosoms. Dress white vests single and double breasted. White and pearl Suede and Kid Gloves. White lawn cravats, white lawn band bows, 3 for 25c. and up to 25c. each. Full dress satin shields; white and pearl studs and cuff links. The latest ideas in collars and cuffs. Black lisle thread half hose.

BOYS' TUXEDO Suits, white vests and fixings for full dress.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN LATEST!

5 O'CLOCK

DEVOID OF TURMOIL

Marlboro Strike Conducted in Orderly Manner.

No Public Discussion as Yet—The Workmen Reply to the Statement of the Manifesto.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 17.—The manufacturers show a disinclination to give out any official statement of their position, but one individual manufacturer who is willing to talk says they will not enter into any controversy with the labor officials, which is interpreted to mean that the manufacturers will not meet the representatives of the union for a general discussion of the situation. Another manufacturer says that whatever they have done so far has been done for the best interests of Marlboro. They want nothing of a quarrelsome nature and believe in keeping quiet and allowing matters to cool down.

Everything has been quiet about the factories and a stranger would see nothing to indicate that a strike was in progress. The S. H. Howe company paid off its employes yesterday, but there was no unusual crowd about the shops, and there was no undue excitement. Several socialists have been in the city attempting to secure halls in which to address the operatives, but thus far their efforts have proved unsuccessful. A new labor paper made its appearance yesterday as an outcome of the strike.

The executive committee of the strikers gave out a statement last evening in which they expressed themselves freely in regard to the published interview with Mr. Howe, in which he stated at length his alleged difficulty in selling goods in competition with other firms. The committee states that Mr. Howe uses the same illustration of cost price—90 cents on his shoes, and 86 cents on his competitors goods—as in 1893, when Mr. Howe asked for a 10 percent reduction, and said on the public platform that unless he got it he would be unable to do business. The committee assert it to be common knowledge and admitted by Mr. Howe that the following two years were the most successful of his career. In view of this remarkable success, following upon an unsuccessful request for reduction in wages, the strikers feel that it is entirely possible that Mr. Howe may be mistaken now. As special reasons for taking this view of the case, they assert that in 1893 the country was in the throes of a financial panic, while at the present time the country has experienced two years of prosperity, and prominent men on all sides are freely predicting increased prosperity as a result of the recent elections, with a further boom in all industries incident to the termination of the late war with Spain. The committee assert that if Mr. Howe's illustrations of equalizing wages between the five-dollar men and the two-dollar men be at all accurate, then Mr. Howe should meet them upon the basis of arbitration; and they further suggest that the statistics of the earnings of shoe workers as published by the state and nation should be revised to include the wages stated by Mr. Howe and thus raise the average.

The committee regret Mr. Howe's statement that hot meetings are being held, and state that all meetings of the strikers have been orderly and all conclusions reached after calm consideration. They assert that Mr. Howe's expressed feelings of friendliness toward the striking employes are reciprocated by all, and say that it remains a mystery to them how Mr. Howe and Mr. Wright have become so changed that they now declare against the organization of labor, while they have always advocated it heretofore.

John A. Frye, one of the manufacturers against whom a strike has been declared, has reduced the rent of his tenants 5 percent, and the Marlboro Building association, in which Mr. Howe is a heavy stockholder, has also reduced the rent of its tenants.

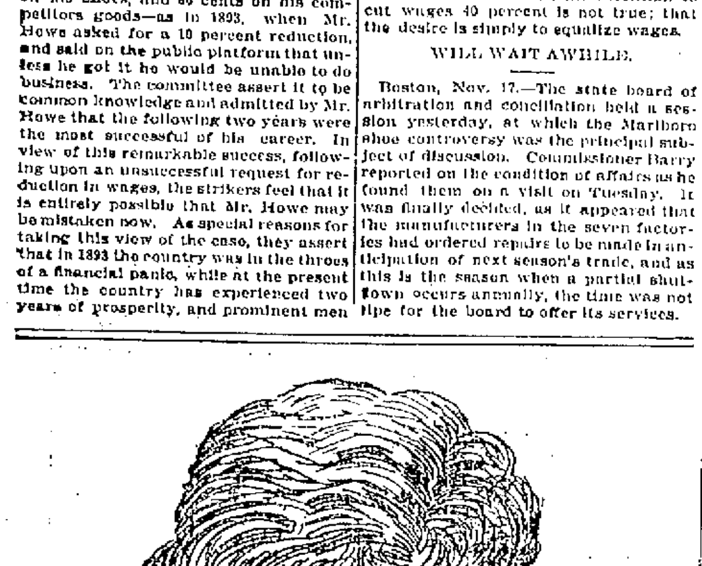
One of the manufacturers states that the rumor that it was the intention to cut wages 40 percent is not true; that the desire is simply to equalize wages.

WILL WAIT AWHILE.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The state board of arbitration and conciliation held a session yesterday, at which the Marlboro shoe controversy was the principal subject of discussion. Commissioner Barry reported on the condition of affairs as he found them on a visit on Tuesday. It was finally decided, as it appeared that the manufacturers in the seven factories had ordered repairs to be made in anticipation of next season's trade, and as this is the season when a partial shutdown occurs annually, the time was not ripe for the board to offer its services.



COL. ROOSEVELT, Who Lectured at Boston Last Night.



SOPHIA LYONS, the Lowell Woman, Again in the Toils at New York for Shoplifting.

NEXT WEDNESDAY

Company M. Ninth Regt. Will be Mustered Out.

AMBULANCE CORPS ENTERTAINS R. E. BELL.

Tickets for Soldiers' Banquet are Out.

The tickets for the soldiers' banquet will be placed on sale, and judging from the number of applications already made, the entire number will be quickly sold. Committees from the different companies will distribute the tickets.

The executive committee visited the armory yesterday to determine the arrangements necessary to the comfort of the guests, and to arrange for decorations.

The members of the ambulance corps tendered a reception and supper last evening to Dr. Robert E. Bell, and Comrades Sloan and Walker of the U. S. hospital corps of the 6th and Dexter of Co. C, orderly sergeant to Col. Rice.Corporal Mulvey of Boston was present, as were many ex-members of the corps.

Dr. Bell read an interesting paper upon his experiences at Fortress Monroe. He paid his respects to the memory of the late Sergeant Wenden, and spoke in favor of having the ambulance corps instructed in hospital work.

Corporal Sloan and Private Dexter related their experiences also, and supper was served at the Rockingham.

A special meeting of Company C, 6th regiment was held with a large attendance last evening. It was voted to hold a concert and ball at the armory on Dec. 14, with dancing until midnight. The tickets will be 50 cents, ladies half price, and the proceeds will be given to the relatives of the late Sergeant Wenden and Corporal Bellamy. Tribute was paid at the meeting to the valor of Private Francis McGlynn, who so bravely remained behind in Porto Rico to care for two sick comrades; Privates Roby and Delmore.

Lieut.-Col. Donovan of the 9th, accompanied by Lieut. Healey of Clinton was at the armory yesterday. Co. M will be mustered out next Wednesday. Capt. Mitten and Lieut. McNulty are both ill.

Corp. Fred W. Barnes was tendered a reception and supper at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Ferris in London street last evening.

Comrade Harry Bates of the ambulance corps has not been in good health since his return north, and a trip south was advised by his physician. He accordingly left yesterday in company with his father, for the south, where he will probably remain all winter.

COL. ROOSEVELT

Lectured in Boston Last Night.

ON THE MOVEMENT WESTWARD.

The First of a Series of Eight Lectures.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered the first of a series of eight lectures on "The Western Movement of the American People" before an audience of 1200 people in Huntington hall last night, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. The audience was enthusiastic in its greeting of the leader of the Rough Riders, and it was some minutes before he was able to proceed with his lecture, which was of a purely historical nature. Colonel Roosevelt traced the advancement and expansion of the English, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and French during the 15th and 16th centuries, discussing the character and progress of their movements into South Africa, Australia, South America, and into America itself. He spoke particularly of the backwoodsman of North America and his predecessors, and described vividly the hardships which he endured and the progress he made in pushing the frontier further and further westward through the dense forests. He eulogized the backwoodsman as an honest, manly, thrifty man, and said that the foundation which he laid for American government and institutions was of the very finest character.

PATRIOTIC BOYS

Wound up in Jersey City Police Court.

WANTED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY

But Came to Grief at Camp Meade.

New York, Nov. 17.—Two runaway boys from New London, Conn., wound up in the police court in Jersey City today.One was charged with vagrancy, the other with larceny, and a Jersey City boy, whose acquaintance they formed last evening, was also arraigned for larceny.

The Connecticut youths were Leo Shandeo, 15 years and John L. Sullivan, 16 years of age.The Jersey City boy was George Mryers, aged ... Justice Nevins held Meyers for the action of the grand jury and remanded Shandeo and Sullivan. The charge of larceny against Sullivan will probably not be pressed, and when the parents of the boys come for them they will probably be permitted to go home.

When the war broke out the youth of the tow boys prevented the realization of their martial ambitions, but later on they managed to reach Camp Meade by stealing rides on freight trains. They blacked boots for Company A men of the Third Connecticut regiment, hoping this would lead to the desired chance for joining the soldiers. The soldiers had no money, so the boys gave credit and the recent departure of the regiment for the south left them penniless.

Mr. James McDermott, not the popular undertaker, is quite ill and under the medical care of his family physician at his home at the corner of Gorham and Kidder streets.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Editor: At the earnest solicitation of his many friends, Edward J. Rigney of ward four has consented to allow his name to be used as a councilmanic candidate. "Ed.," as he is best known by the boys, is one of the cleanest and brightest young democrats in Lowell. He has been closely identified with the democratic city committee of ward four for a number of years, and with Ed. in the field it would be wise of the other candidates to look sharp.

WARD FOUR.

The only candidate for the democratic aldermanic nomination in ward four, and from present indications the only one who will be in the field from that ward, is James F. Miskella. Mr. Miskella made an admirable run last year, failing of election by only a few votes. The party throughout the city has a particular regard for this young man because of his straight democracy and his adaptability for holding a position in the board of aldermen. While in the common council he was the leader of the democrats in that body and mapped out a course of action that brought credit to him and his colleagues from the citizens and business men. His renomination without opposition will be a deserved tribute to this young democrat.

Peter H. Savage, the well-known undertaker, has returned home from New York, whence he accompanied "Joe" Donohoe and Dr. Carroll, who sailed on the "Kaiser Wilhelm" for Bremen, Germany.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BOWLING.

The bowling committee of the Highland club defeated the Highlands in a closely contested game on their alleys last night. The score: Bowling Committee—Anderson 520, R. Welman 472, Dickerman 518, Barron 491, Hawes 487. Total, 2491. Highlands—T. Murphy 475, A. Kittredge 410, Stiles 519, Farrell 479, Church 467. Total, 2351.

The Belmonts defeated the Lowells by more than 100 pins at the Wamesit alleys last night. Fullerton was the only man to reach 500. The score: Belmonts—Adams 432, Fels 448, Stevens 418, Runels 453, Wilson 420. Totals, 2240. Lowells—Kelley 415, Howes 369, Fullerton 501, Fee 428, Boulger 412. Totals, 2122.

Do you burn coal? W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, will sell you some coal that will burn.

FOUND A BUNDLE.

While patroling Dutton street last night, Officer Cooper found a bundle of cloth suiting, which now awaits an owner at the police station.

THE AUXILIARY NAVY

NAVAL ARCHITECTS DISCUSS TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Value of Yachts in Time of War. Views of Experts on Models of Our Coming Battleships—Monitors Not So Popular Now.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, in session at New York, had something to say recently about "The Steam Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary," and W. P. Stephens, editor of Forest and Stream, who read a paper on that subject, discussed the work of the transformation and conversion of naval auxiliaries of all kinds at the beginning of the war with Spain, and dealt exhaustively with the use of yachts and ocean tugs for sea service as fleet tenders and for general service.

"The possibilities of the yacht fleet at that time for conversion to war uses were," the paper continued, "even from a theoretic standpoint, far from promising. Many of the vessels were ill fitted in model for real service at sea. There was a lack of displacement for the added weights of armament and ammunition, of berthing space for crew, of bunker space and suitable locations for magazines. The nominal speed, in many cases low in itself, was not realized, even in smooth water, and in a sea there was a serious loss of the average working speed. There was no protection, no distilling apparatus; the capacity of the water tanks was generally inadequate and the decks were not designed to withstand the shock of the guns. The draft, as a rule, was greater than was necessary or desirable.

"The nature and extent of these defects were fully realized at the outset, but under the circumstances there was no other course but to take the yachts as they were and to make the best of them. All things considered, they have done their work quite as well as was to be expected. They have served a certain necessary purpose and they were capable of doing even more had it been required of them.

"The lessons to be derived are, first, the necessity for timely preparation in the speedy building up of an adequate navy, and, second, that to be done properly this work must proceed for a term of years according to a comprehensive and systematic programme, completed in advance and carried out as nearly as possible without change through successive administrations. The present use of the yacht fleet being confessedly but an emergency measure, the question naturally suggests itself as to whether such a course would have been necessary had our navy been theoretically complete in all of its branches; notably, had the gunboat and torpedo arms, instead of being exceedingly weak, been developed to the same extent as in other navies. This question may at once be answered in the affirmative, for the reason that none of the vessels of the gunboat or torpedo boat types is adapted for the special service demanded of the converted yachts.

"The suggestion has been made that some scheme of co-operation between the government and individual yacht owners might be put into practice whereby, in return for certain privileges or compensations on the part of the former, the latter might be induced to plan any new yachts with a direct view to their conversion to war uses. The objections both to this method of procedure and to the general policy of reliance on the yacht fleet are very strong. On the part of the government, the only effective inducement to be offered to the owner must be in some form of subsidy, a sort of special legislation, which is practically impossible. On the part of the owner, his personal requirements are directly opposed to those of the war vessel.

"While the actual co-operation of the government and the yacht owner is hardly practicable, each may study with profit the lesson now before them. It is obviously to the interest of the government to encourage the building and use of yachts; apart from the indirect advantages of a national pleasure fleet there is always the possibility of an occasion like the present, when the larger vessels must be depended on as a dernier ressort. While nothing can be done in the way of direct financial aid, it is a wise and sound policy to encourage yachting by the removal of all unnecessary and oppressive regulations. On the part of the owner, it must be apparent to him now, if never before, that his interest lies directly in putting his money into a vessel that, as far as possible, possesses the prime essentials for conversion to war use. It may happen, as in this case, that the opportunity to sell her at a fair figure is coincident with a temporary inability to use her on account of war. How far he can go in the compromise between his individual requirements and adaptability for conversion is a question to be settled with his designer, but he will hardly fail to realize that it is too important a matter to be disregarded entirely, as it has been in the past."

The paper then proposed the recognition of three new classes of vessels smaller than the Petrel, of about 800, 400 and 200 tons, of low speed and great simplicity and durability of construction. In discussion of the paper, Captain J. W. Miller of the New York naval reserves said that vessels such as proposed were certainly needed for a second line of defense. The yachts that were purchased for this purpose had not been entirely suitable, he said, and had been purchased at maximum prices from the pick of hundreds that had been offered. He suggested that only two of the three classes mentioned by Mr. Stephens were necessary. Naval Constructor John G. Tawresey, who served on the naval auxiliary board, stated that not one yacht had been purchased by the government because deemed really suitable to the work to which it was assigned, but only more suited than others. He condoned their lack of water tight subdivisions, stability, coal capacity and fire mains and deplored the amount of woodwork carried.

A paper on "Designs of the New Vessels For the United States Navy," by Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, called attention to the principal features of all the new ships, and was accompanied by elaborate plans and sections. In connection with discussion on this topic, the question "Are the monitors useful?" was also proposed. Lieutenant William P. White said that the service of the monitors was confined strictly to harbor defense work, where as floating forts they were more expensive and no more efficacious than forts on shore. Captain William C. Wise answered him by saying that he considered the Puritan the best ship in the navy and that he thought we ought to have 20 more monitors. In the discussion of the armor of these ships, it was asked whether the small number of larger sized shells that took effect on the Spanish ships at Santiago was normal. Lieutenant White answered that it was not, though he did not know why. He said 30 per cent of all the larger sized shots fired should have been effective, whereas only about 3 per cent struck their mark.—New York Sun.

BACK FROM PORTO RICO.

Civil Engineer Speaks of Business Opportunities in Ponce.

Edmund Alsop, a civil engineer, who was formerly in the employ of the city of Philadelphia, but who resigned his position about Jan. 1 for the purpose of going to Porto Rico to secure a general idea of business prospects at that place, has recently returned and the other night gave a Philadelphia Press reporter his views on the question. He expressed himself as being delighted with the people at Ponce, and said their desire today is to become more like Americans and to live in accordance with American laws and regulations. He found them kind, generous, hospitable, but cautious sort of people. In his judgment, many of them would make good Americans.

After reciting some incidents which explained the generosity of the people at Ponce Mr. Alsop said his object in going there was to sound the people and ascertain whether there was room for a bank, trust company and other business industries. Before going, he said, he had consulted with a great many business men, many of whom lived in Philadelphia, others in Pittsburg and some in western states. In every case he found business men eager and willing to furnish capital if they were reasonably certain that a project in which they might interest themselves would prove to be a success.

"In Ponce," continued Mr. Alsop, "I found that the place was greatly in need of an American bank; also a trust company. The people there have, to a great extent, been misrepresented. They are intelligent, highly cultured and take a critical view of every subject which attracts their attention. They are very anxious that congress shall lose no time in framing laws and regulations for them. It is possible that in a few weeks a branch office will be established at Ponce by some wealthy and influential men in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which will be a preliminary step to opening a bank or trust company at that place. It would be impossible to put a bank or trust company in working order there for at least six months."

Mr. Alsop said that he would not advise any young men who had a few dollars or even a few hundred dollars saved to cherish the idea of going to Ponce to establish a business at that place. "The climate is fine," said he, "but the man who hasn't got lots of money cannot better his condition by going to Ponce."

A New Club.

There will be a new club in New York which will have for its members nearly all the smart set of both sexes. It is to be modeled somewhat after the Vaudeville club of a few years ago. The members will meet at Sherry's at midnight, and there will be performances by vaudeville artists and supper and dancing. It will be really a place of fashionable resort after the opera, and it will take the place of many private entertainments which were projected this winter.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Journal.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The 10-year-old daughter of Eliza Tremblay of 445 Moody street was run down by a bicyclist on Moody street yesterday morning about 11.40 o'clock. She was returning from school and attempted to cross the street, when she was thrown violently to the ground. Inspector Laffamme assisted her to here home, but could not catch the culprit.

Maj. Charles A. Stott was re-elected vice president of the Home Market club at the annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Urban Hall

Banquet, High'and and Russian Halls, For Parties, Dances, Etc.

Apply to Room 1, Urban Block

IVORINE

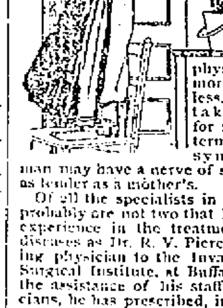
It cleans the house and all that's in it, from the kitchen floor to the baby's delicate skin. Because of the cake of White Glycerine Toilet Soap found in every package of Ivorine it supplies

SOAP FOR HOUSEWORK AND TOILET FOR ONE PRICE.

You only pay for the Ivorine—the Toilet Soap costs you nothing. Both Washing Powder and Toilet Soap are guaranteed par excellence by the fame of Williams' Shaving Soaps.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

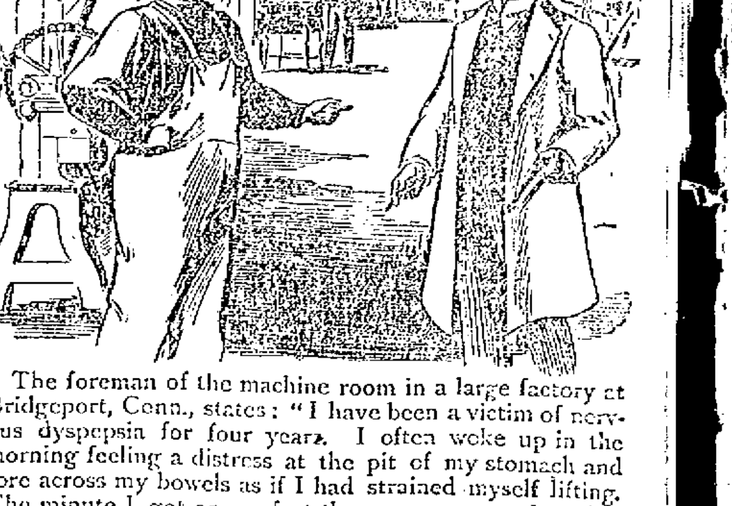
WASHING POWDER



There is a widespread and false impression that a man, in order to be a good physician, must be more or less heartless. People mistake heartlessness for nerve. The two terms are far from synonymous. A man may have a nerve of steel and a heart as tender as a mother's.

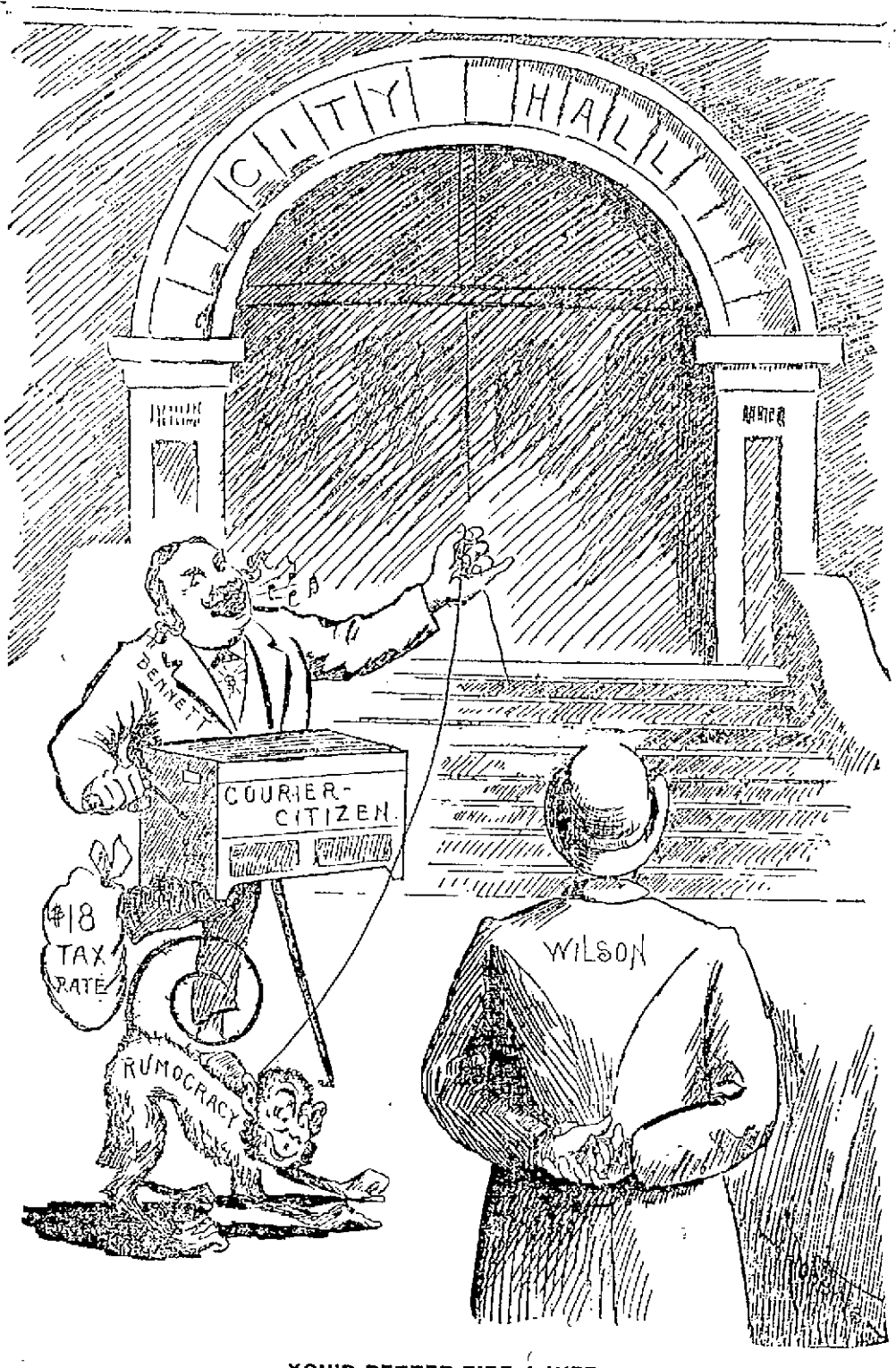
Of all the specialists in the world, there probably are not two that have as wide an experience in the treatment of women's diseases as Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. With the assistance of his staff of able physicians, he has prescribed, in the past thirty years, for many thousands of women. Dr. Pierce is pre-eminently a sympathetic physician. Perhaps more than any other man in the profession he realizes the hardships of woman's work, and the disadvantages under which she labors because of the weak, delicate and susceptible structure of the feminine organism. His immense practice in diseases peculiar to women forced upon his recognition the fact that women would never take the proper care of their health, so long as that care required the repugnant "examinations" and "local treatments" insisted upon by nearly all physicians. After years of study he invented a remedy now known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that is an absolute and unfailing cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of diseases peculiar to women. This wonderful medicine cures in the privacy of the home, and does away with the necessity for obnoxious "local treatment." It imparts health, strength, vigor and elasticity to the organs distinctly feminine and fits for wifehood and motherhood.

In paper covers, 21 one-cent stamps; cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



The foreman of the machine room in a large factory at Bridgeport, Conn., states: "I have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for four years. I often woke up in the morning feeling a distress at the pit of my stomach and sore across my bowels as if I had strained myself lifting. The minute I got on my feet the gas commenced to rise, there was a tendency to nausea and I wanted to vomit. At other times I could neither throw off the gas nor vomit either and it was then that I suffered most terribly. After this had gone on a long time my son induced me to try Ripans Tabules and the effect was simply wonderful. They hit the nail right on the head and they have made a new man of me so far as the comfort of living is concerned."

A new style packet containing ten RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.



YOU'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.

DENNETT—"The puir auld cellar patriots, are frail and feeling sair,
And weel I ken they'd miss thee lad, gin ye came hame na mair.
Me party's sick, me monk is tired; they'd perish but for me,
I canna leave the office now, ye'd better bide a wee.
I canna leave the office, John, ye'd better bide a wee."

A PROCLAMATION

On Thanksgiving Day Prepared by Mayor Dennett

CALLING FOR MORE GENERAL OBSERVANCE.

Special Thanksgiving Service in Associate Hall.

In accordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States and the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, appointing Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, I desire to urge upon the citizens of Lowell a more general and enthusiastic observance of the day than usual.

As a city, we are especially grateful for the share we have had in the national prosperity, for the honorable part our own brave and loyal citizens have borne in the successful issue of the war for humanity, and for the safe return of so many of our gallant soldiers, who risked all in defense of our country. Mindful of the unnumbered blessings, past and present, which the Heavenly Father has bestowed upon us, tenderly remembering the heroes who have given their lives on their country's altar, let us as citizens of Lowell, ever foremost in the pursuits of peace and righteous warfare, set apart Thursday, Nov. 24th, in church and home, for praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God.

A special Thanksgiving service will be held in Associate hall, at 10.30 a. m. on Thanksgiving day. It is earnestly desired that all should gather here for a glad Thanksgiving service. The returning soldiers of the Spanish-American war, the G. A. R., Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, high school cadets, and all of the soldiers and sailors of the various wars of our country are especially invited and seats will be reserved for them until 10.30.

"And may God hear the prayers of His people, and continue to the republic the blessings of His divine favor."

Your obedient servant,
J. W. BENNETT, Mayor.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER
Is the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

Again Defeated by the Lawrence High

IN FOOT BALL GAME AT FAIR GROUNDS.

Features of the Game in Detail.

The Lawrence highs again defeated the Lowell Highs, and this time the victory was rendered more stinging because of the game being played on local grounds.

Yesterday's game was the second of the Lowell and Lawrence boys, and also was it the second defeat the latter team dealt to Lowell.

About 100 people were at the Fair Grounds yesterday and the gathering was composed principally of the students and teachers of the school in Lowell. The Lowell team played very well, but when a touch-down for them was almost a certainty, young Morrison, C. F., of the Lawrence, by masterly moves, succeeded in getting the ball over to Lowell ground and finally scored a touch-down and then a goal kick beautifully placed set his admirers to cheering.

The first half stood 6 to 0, favoring Lawrence, and in the second half the down river team, by a safety advanced their score to 8, while the locals found it impossible to reach their goal once. Jacques at centre for Lowell took the place of Cronin. The summary:

LAWRENCE.		LOWELL.
Brewster le		re Delaney
Santiford lt		rt Gallagher
Gatwood lg		rg Field
W. Smith c		cJacques
Ruph rg		lg Kelliher
C. F. Morrison rt		lt Jewett
Taylor re		le Wood
Morgan qb		qb Laughlin
A. Smith lhb		rhb White
Brunham rhb		lhb Foster, Hill
C. E. Morrison fb		fb Frost

Score—Lawrence, 8; Lowell, 0. Touchdown—C. F. Morrison. Goal from touchdown—C. F. Morrison. Safety—C. E. Morrison. Umpire—Garrity. Referee—Jacquit. Time—15 and 20 minute halves.

The Carlisle Indians would like to arrange a game of rugby with any team in the city at 125 lbs. for Nov. 19. Send all challenges to G. W. Emsley, 20 Wood street.

L. M. Cooper, formerly of Belvidere, dealer in ladies' cloaks, suits and furs, has removed to larger quarters at 16 Merrimack square, opposite car waiting room.

FAIR AND SUPPER.

BY THE LADIES' AID OF THE FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

At Highland hall, last evening, was held the opening of the fair and supper under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid committee of the First Spiritualist society. Mrs. Pihl, Mrs. A. M. Coggeshall and Mr. F. H. Coggeshall formed the general committee.

There was a literary, musical and art entertainment in conection with the fair and supper. Mrs. Anna M. Coggeshall, assisted by Miss Blanche Hazel Brainard, had charge of the entertainment. The following took part: Mr. John S. Jackson, president of the society Mr. John Banks, Mr. F. H. Coggeshall, Mr. Thomas Brainard, Walter Coggeshall, Thomas Pickup, Mr. George Roberts, Miss Florence Pickup, Miss Pearle Chamberlain, Miss Daisy Brainard, Miss Minnie Pihl and Mr. Robert Oldrody. Mr. John Stanley also appeared in bell ringing specialties.

The Earle sisters of Nashua furnished the art part of the entertainment. There were recitations by Miss Hazel Brainard, Master Leslie Farrington, and banjo solos by the Erie club, and the Earle sisters. The closing number of the entertainment was the old woman that lived in the shoe. Miss Daisy Brainard was the old woman, who had so many children that she didn't know what to do. Following is the personnel of her noisy family:

Marguerite Jordan, Frederic Jordan, Georgie Jones, Hazel Brainard, Mabel Sanborn, Ethel Frazer, Elsie Jones, Faith Doty, Bertha Bond and the Misses Pihl. John Banks was musical director for the entertainment.

The table committee were: Coffee and cake, Mrs. Quinn, Hattie Perry, Eva Perry and Mr. Bert Page ice cream, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Cora Brown and Bessie Banks; pound table, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Farr; fancy table, Mrs. Miriam Jackson, Mrs. Bertha Bird and Mrs. Ida Cunningham; mystery table, Mrs. Fred Jordan and Mrs. Hattie Fletcher; candy table, Mrs. J. B. Arthur and Mrs. Blanche Foster.

Among those present from out of town were: Ormond Spead of Wyoming and Walter Small of Hudson, N. H. The fair will continue this evening to be followed by dancing.

Dyspepsia and Divorce.

A social theorist has come to the front with another remedy for the divorce evil—good cookery. A well fed body often induces a contented mind, and the hand that can make appetizing dishes is not one to be lightly tossed away. Perhaps after all the secret of feminine supremacy lies closer to the kitchen than to the library.—Baltimore American.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

LABOR MATTERS

CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY.

When a Man Has No Right to Do Right—Private Luxury Criminal.

Not for a moment would I excuse the individual from becoming in the fullest sense of the term the living incarnation of the truth which he proclaims. A profound and searching simplification of one's life is the beginning of social service. Under no circumstances is private luxury tolerable. It is not only not Christian; in a world of wretched want and poverty it is indecent and criminal. There can never be any justifiable splendor save communal splendor, giving beauty and glory to each individual life.

There is a passion for individual perfection, an effort to escape the sin and guilt of the world, that is at bottom a profound spiritual selfishness, an inverted egoism. There are times when to do the absolutely right thing, as we call it, would be most dastardly treason—the greatest wrong a man could do. There are circumstances under which a man has no right to do right, when he can be individually guiltless only by being guilty of the blood of others, only by the betrayal of sacred trusts. There are places and crises in which a man must be morally wrong in order to be nobly true and spiritually right, and considerations of public morality may compel a man to endure relations which are profoundly immoral from his point of view, but which are the embodiment of the highest legal and conventional morality.

For instance, in the present system of things a college education is a monopoly of opportunity. By teaching in a Christian college supported by interest or profit on endowments I am a monopolist as well as Mr. Rockefeller, but I do not see that I can further the kingdom of God by having nothing to do with colleges or by bringing up my children in ignorance in order that I may have a barren individual guiltlessness. I cannot leave the world by taking leaven out of it in order that I may monopolize some of it for my own salvation, for that is what it comes to. If I so save my life, I lose it, as I ought to lose it. If I would have part in removing any individual or organized sin from among men, I must get under it. I can do nothing by taking a position in Mars and then talking at the world from the long range of superior advantage. That is always immoral.

But if there is no individual extrication from a wrong social system will not the effect of preaching thus be baffling and paralyzing to individual responsibility? Some of you, I know, have been anxiously asking this question while I have been speaking. Yet it seems to me that I have been doing nothing else than heap up the responsibility which Christ and the times call the individual to manfully bear. I have tried to show that the charge a man has to keep is the common well being of all his brethren, and not merely his own soul.—Professor George D. Herron.

A BLOW TO LABOR.

New York's Convict Labor Law Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

The court of appeals has handed down a decision which has attracted comparatively little public attention because of the political campaign, but which is certain to be discussed with lively interest as soon as the legislature meets. This decision is of importance to trade unions throughout the country, inasmuch as it nullifies as unconstitutional a statute enacted on the demand and for the sole benefit of organized labor. It is bound to open up again the whole vexed question of convict labor.

When the legislature of 1894 enacted a law requiring that prison made goods manufactured in other states and sold in this state be plainly branded as such, there was serious doubt that it could stand. This doubt was shared, we believe, by the very lawyer who, as a member of the statutory revision commission, drafted the bill. When the test came, the law was promptly declared to be unconstitutional. In 1896 another law was passed, intended to meet the constitutional objection by extending the compulsory branding to prison made goods of this state as well as of all others. It is this remedial law which is killed by the court of appeals.

The salient point of the decision is not difficult to grasp. It is based upon the fundamental guarantee that a citizen cannot be deprived of his property without due process of law. It contends that such deprivation exists when statutory provision so discriminates between goods of equal value and excellence—as in the case of a convict brand—as to discourage the sale of one class by an appeal to popular sentiment. It denies the right of the state to extend its police power to the protection of certain workmen in their wages against the competition of certain other workmen in penal institutions, and holds that if such a right were permitted to stand it would point the way to similar and wholesale discrimination, involving age, size of family, and what not.

It is true that the competition of prison with free skilled labor in this state has been greatly diminished by legislation, but it is still considerable, and with the competition created by the penal institutions of other states will now, in view of this latest decision, revive one of the most vexatious and elusive problems which have occupied legislative attention since organized labor became so potent a factor in partisan politics.—New York Mail and Express.

Bread on the Water.

Pittsburg is going to build a $350,000 armory, and over-third of the sum has already been subscribed by bankers, manufacturers and other business people. Carnegie's Steel company has handed over $20,000; Frick's concern, $10,000; Jones & Laughlins, $5,000, and other well known labor crushers proportionate amounts. It's a mighty cold day when the plutocracy doesn't understand its own interests.—Lancaster (Pa.) Labor Leader.

MASKED INIQUITY.

THE GROWTH THAT IS ACTUALLY IN THE LINE OF DETERIORATION.

Constitutions Written by Hands That Are Dead—Fulcrum and Lever Needed to Raise Us to the Plane of a Genuine Democracy.

[Special Correspondence.]

A great modern English historian, as historians go, has said, "Revolutions come because nations move on and constitutions don't." And there was nothing of the radical thinker in that historian. He believed in the rights of aristocracies to rule. Virtually every Englishman has believed in that doctrine up to about ten years ago, and not many have as yet changed their minds on the subject. How long shall aristocracies or plutocracies exist in any nation when the bulk of the people have been imbued with the real spirit of democracy? Have we ever had any approach to a real democracy anywhere? Can any such thing be compatible with industrial monopolies, as we have always had and have today with a vengeance? No social compact can be a democracy as long as legislation rests on privileges to groups of men for them to fix up the destinies of the rest.

And so constitutions are human contrivances which move not, and so they have no life, and so they are dead. Please remember that that was said by an English aristocrat, and a historian on top, a man highly esteemed by all men of high degree. God has never evoluted anything that does not move; that does not grow in consonance with all objects around. It takes men, and the best men in each nation, to devise something that cannot move and cannot grow and which as such shall sooner or later become an obstacle to progress, a regular nuisance. Do you know what happens to things that cannot grow for good? They grow for evil, they bring decay to all they touch, they deteriorate everything with which they may be connected. Neither men as individuals nor men grouped in nations can trifle with the logic of facts, the logic of the universe.

Of course the social organization must rest on certain general principles of public conduct, but why should the dead fix those principles for the living? And why should we have so little confidence in ourselves as to bind us to abide for any 50 years, for any ten, for any five, to any specific rules? Who does that with himself? Besides, has not God left us certain maxims of basic honesty from which we cannot deviate without having to suffer from it? In those maxims, few, simple and plain, comprehensive to any men above the level of the idiot, we have the constitution that forever binds men and nations to respect each others' rights, but as we don't mean to do that each nation has to have her own dead constitution—dead because it is based on privileges, on monopolies, on injustice, crude or refined, open or hidden.

As a matter of notoral fact, each social compact constitutes a nucleus of iniquity more or less enveloped with a mask of righteousness. Each nation paints that mask with her own colors and tells the other nations, Don't you see how my colors, the colors of my mask, are brighter than yours?

About 23 centuries ago a certain scientist asked his friends and admirers: "Do you want me to raise this earth of ours from its center of gravitation? Give me a fulcrum on which I may rest my lever." Nearly 19 centuries ago the world was taught how we could raise this earth of ours from the center of iniquity legalized by human laws. It is also a question of fulcrum and lever. The fulcrum is public honesty. The lever is our collective reasoning power applied to enactments respecting the equal rights of all men.

Take now a rapid survey in the historical development of the 19 centuries we have mentioned. Where is that fulcrum of public honesty? Where is the lever of our combined reasoning power, the lever to rest on the fulcrum in such a way as to raise the world from its gravitation center of sin into its gravitation center of righteousness? Look at the naked fact that in this nation of ours the workers spend over $50,000,000 per annum in enriching the papers which stand for all fundamental social sins, and even less than $250,000 to fat a few papers linger and often perish the ones who try to attack social monopolies and barbarisms right and left. The average patriot—patriot in the best sense and not in the farcical one—is forced into a fit of wrath, face to face with that fact.

The idea of using our reasoning power for purposes of public honesty! Who thinks of that? Some here and there, to be sure, but we need many of them. We need enough to constitute the only parliament worthy of freemen, a parliament which at least once a year should meet at the polls to formulate a few precise enactments, embodied in very few words, such regulations, approved by majority popular vote, to stand as the living constitution, forever moving on just as fast as required for the joy and manhood of all in each national compact. But as long as we rely on dead constitutions and are afraid of living ones, as long as we give to a few men the power to do just what they see fit with God's given rights to us, what can we expect as long as that takes place? Nothing but a modification of public evils, nothing but kaleidoscopic changes by which social iniquities are painted with fresh, bright colors, but remain essentially as black as ever, if not more so. JOSE GROS.

His Golden Rule.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo is known as the "golden rule mayor." He owns a big factory in which the employees work but eight hours a day and enjoy numerous holidays. The only rule he has posted up is, "Do unto others as if you were the others." At Christmas he shares with the workmen the profits of the past year.

MISERY AT JOBS.

The Awful Condition in One of Ohio's Coal Mining Towns.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce sent a committee recently to investigate the situation at the mining town of Jobs, O., where there has been little work of late and where wages are low when there is work and the system of company store and company landlord prevails. An Enquirer correspondent accompanied the committee, and from his account of what was learned of the condition of the miners and their families the following is taken:

Of the miners' cabins, the first house visited was that of Thomas Smith. It contained three rooms, 14 feet square, a few pieces of dilapidated furniture, walls papered with scraps of newspapers and wall paper, with little pieces of rag carpets and wornout oilcloths on the floor. The house was full of children, some not clothed for school, a sickly little barefooted baby sitting in the middle of the floor. Mrs. Smith said: "This was the first time we ever had to go to the commissary, and I hope it will be the last. We have enough to eat now, but we are not very well fixed for clothes. I have no bedclothes or shoes for myself or children."

William Brown's little house was next visited, the interior being much the same as Smith's. Four children were scantily clad, one little boy had on an old wornout lady's jacket or sack from the commissary. Mrs. Brown said: "I hope I will get a new dress when work picks up. I haven't had one since I was married six years ago."

D. W. Northup's home was like the others, although he seemed to think he was better off than the majority of the poor people, having two small pigs and some corn to feed them that he had raised. Northup was fantastically dressed in an odd looking suit of clothes out of the commissary, that didn't fit him.

Conrad Wein said: "I don't see how these people have been able to exist, judging from my own experience. When I came, I had some money saved up and owned my own house. I have a small family, only two children. I have used up my money, and am now in debt, and I don't drink. I live economically. How these men with big families have got along I cannot understand."

At Nick Bierman's house there was abject misery—six in this family, the children shoeless, the father sick with his ankle sprained and not able to work; in debt and discouraged.

Thomas Miller, six in family. A daughter, aged 17, with no shoes and an old dress out of the commissary, blushed with mortification and ran crying from the room. Miller's wife died, and he has been forced to send his father and mother to the poorhouse from abject poverty.

The last place visited was once the prosperous little home of John Gears, whose lot is indeed one of despair. In one room lay a daughter 17 years old with typhoid fever. A younger daughter, assisting her tired mother about the house and who had been ordered to bed by the doctor today, hid herself when the committee came in. Three grown sons were slowly recovering from typhoid fever, none yet able to work. In the back room, with head bowed upon his massive breast, sat Gears with bare feet and downcast eyes. The poor man, who was scarcely able to raise his head from fever, glanced up like a hunted animal, and with tears streaming from his eyes proudly declared he didn't need assistance, but pitifully owned that he had no shoes. He is the most destitute of all.

Stay Away From Hawaii.

A joint committee of lodges of the Knights of Pythias in Honolulu has issued the following:

The annexation of these islands by the United States has caused many of our brethren to project attempts to better their condition or to find employment in what they consider a new country. Such we consider it our duty to warn and to speak to in plain terms.

The social and business communities of these islands were old and well established before the rush to California. This is in no sense a new country. The only opportunity here is for the man of large capital.

There is no employment here for mechanics of any kind or for unskilled labor. Many men of ability, of good habits and first class recommendations are now here practically stranded. There were idle men in Honolulu before the American flag replaced the Hawaiian flag.

All lines of small business are fully filled and in most cases overcrowded. Do not come here unless you have the assurance in advance of steady employment or have the capital to engage in land development enterprises requiring large means.

We spread this positive advice because we wish to save brethren disappointment and distress. We state the facts, as in more than honor bound, and trust sincerely that this circular will accomplish its mission.

A Gloomy Prospect.

Patent attorneys learn that the inventor of the Mergenthaler typesetting machine has perfected a new machine which is an improvement upon the old one and which he can manufacture and sell for about $1,000. Those who claim to know about the invention predict that within five years all small printing offices in the country will be equipped with typesetting machines, and that the number of typesetters will be cut down one-half. This is a gloomy prospect for a trade which has already felt seriously the competition of machinery.—New York Letter.

Labor Bureau In Western Australia.

The colonial government of Western Australia proposes to form a labor bureau. At first the bureau will be in the form of a registry office, where employers and workmen may be brought into contact, but its operations may be extended.



A DOCTOR'S VISIT
Is always followed by a doctor's prescription, and when you want to get it filled promptly, accurately and from the purest and freshest drugs, bring it to us. Physicians' prescriptions are a specialty with us, and we have all the newest discoveries in medicine that can fill prescriptions from the best in the country.
Goodale's DRUG STORE,
217 CENTRAL STREET.

SMOKE UPMANN'S EXTRA 5 Cigar
Always Uniform, Always Good.

WHEN THE
Foot is at Ease
The brain and nerves are at rest, You get all the ease that is needed while walking in our Famous
$3.00 SUNLIGHT SHOES.
Newest lasts, newest materials, newest designs, newest shapes. All these things are worth getting when one Buys Shoes. You get all these in the Sunlight Shoes.
High grade repairing.
Sunlight SHOE STORE
W. S. CRADY.

NEW YORK HOTEL. 685 Broadway, New York. 160 richly furnished rooms, 50c., 75c., $1; Broadway's largest Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant; lunch and oyster house; wine table d'hote 50c.; music; lunch 25c. JULIAS A. ROBINSON.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. Washington Place, adjoining Broadway, New York. No cooler, better ventilated, pleasanter or convenient hotel or location elegant; rooms; popular prices; table d'hote lunch 75c.; table d'hote dinner 50c. JULIUS A. ROBINSON.

Credit to All.
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Corporative Supply Co., 95 Central street. Open evenings.

Stove Weather
Is now with us. Have you a stove that suits you?
No matter what others may say don't buy a stove until you see ours. We can and will save you money,
RANGES
There are many. Some are very good; they're all called good by the salesman; there is only one best. Our customers say that ours is the best range they ever used. Look at our Ranges and you will join the majority and sound the praise of the GRAND PRIZE RANGE.
GAYNOR & CO.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$8.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.
The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

THE SECRET OF OUR MISGOVERNMENT.

"What think you, can be done to bring down the tax rate and secure better city government?" is a question we often hear asked among the citizens who are tired and weary of the present regime, its high taxes, and its general inefficiency.

In response we hear "a change in the charter" proposed; we hear the election of business men advocated, and various other panaceas, which if tried would prove as disappointing as the "economic administration" at present in charge of the city government.

Some people think it would pay the city to attach a salary to the offices of councilmen and aldermen so that better service might be secured. Perhaps this would have a good effect but the men who are in the main responsible for the extravance and mismanagement are as often the paid officials as the unpaid. At the present time we have a business man at the head of the government, a man of experience, elected solely with a view to better and more economic government; but the city still continues to roll up higher tax bills; to use the public money in a way that cannot be said to be for the benefit of the majority. Yet who will come forward to point out a remedy? The theorists have tried their hand in tinkering at the city charter. They have changed it over and back again, and with what result? We are not a whit better than before. On the contrary we seem to be worse if anything.

Is it possible then to improve upon the government of our city and keep it permanently on a higher plane? Certainly it is, but how? Other cities have better government and lower taxes than we, wherefore the difference? There is one principle that can always be depended upon, and that is that the city which has the largest proportion of home owners will have the best managed government. Lowell is far behind in this respect, the percentage of the home owners in our population is surprisingly small, and what is still worse those who do own their homes make no special effort to take the city government out of the control of those who do not own their homes. Go to the caucuses of either party, and who will you find there? Seventy voters who do not own their homes to one who does. Is that right? Does it show a proper spirit among the tax payers? Certainly not. They should go to the caucuses every man of them and look after the nominations. They should see that good, honest and reliable men are nominated, men who have a personal interest in the promotion of economy, the improvement of our public streets, buildings and parks, within reasonable bounds, men who will not allow the city to incur expenses it cannot pay without resorting to extraordinary measures, or drawing upon the future to meet current expenses. This has been the bane of our city government in the past and it cannot be stopped unless the tax payers exercise the greatest vigilance in the caucuses, on election day and at public hearings—first, to see that the right men are chosen, and second, to see that they serve the interests of the city while in office.

In a city like Cambridge or Newton, where the percentage of real estate owners in the community is very large, the government is better, more business-like, more economical; the city gets more for its money because more people feel a personal interest in its welfare.

If we could increase the number of houseowners, the problem of better government would be solved at once. If this cannot be done then it remains for the tax payers to unite in eternal vigilance to prevent abuses. The smaller the proportion of taxpayers numerically, the greater is their responsibility. Another point in line with our argument is this: A very large proportion of our tax payers are non-resident. They are home owners in some other community, but they own the factories here and care nothing or less if possible for the condition of our city, beyond securing what they want and fighting against the payment of the assessed taxes. This is a negative force that operates continuously against the welfare of our city. This is where the city of Lowell suffers. Suppose the taxes paid by the mills were divided among 500 resident tax payers, who would have a real interest in our city, what a force they would exert for good government! When the men who do not own their homes—the men who rent tenements or board out come to realize that if taxes are high, if the public money is wasted, they, too, will have to pay their share, they will take a more lively interest in the welfare and protection of our city. If taxes are high, rents will be high, and thus the men who hire tenements will have to pay, and they in turn will raise the price of home comforts upon the members of their household.

If ever there was a time when an economic government and taxes were needed, it is the present when 2000 tenements through the city are idle, and when many of the owners are unable to pay the taxes thereon. Here is the culmination of bad government, not only in the city, but in the state, and particularly in the nation. There might be some hope of relief if the national administration turned its attention to home affairs instead of spending over a million dollars a day wrung from the people of the nation and spent upon our newly acquired colonies.

To get every voter, or as many voters as possible to feel a personal interest in the welfare, progress and prosperity of our city seems to offer the real and only solution to the problem of better municipal government. It seems that much more might be done in this respect than is done at present, for while a great many profess a real interest in the welfare of the city, they do not exert themselves in opposing those who are bent only on the spoils of office, and the expenditure of as much as possible of the city's money.

We commend these suggestions to those who whine over our deplorable city government, and never do anything for its improvement.

NORTH CHELMSFORD.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT BY ST. JOHN'S SOCIETY.

At the North Chelmsford town hall, last night, were held an entertainment and dance under the auspices of the popular St. John's Total Abstinence society of that village. The attendance was not quite as large as the attractions deserved. Many were present from Lowell. The early evening was devoted to magic and optical illusions, presented by Prof. B. L. Williams, the well-known Lowell magician, assisted by Mr. W. A. Parker. Music for the entertainment and the dance which followed was furnished by Peases' orchestra of Lowell. The following were the committee in charge: P. T. McMahon, chairman; John E. Crowley, J. E. Hogan, M. A. Conley, J. F. McManmon, and those in charge of the dancing were: P. T. McMahon, general manager; Walter Finch, floor director; James Barrett, assistant floor director; John McTague, James Small, John McMahon and John Gray, aids.

The parsonage of St. Patrick's church is undergoing extensive repairs preparatory to the celebration of the golden jubilee of the venerable pastor, Rev. Michael O'Brien next February.

The Merrimac Gun club of Lawrence will conduct its Thanksgiving shoot on Thursday next, to which several Lowell marksmen have been invited. The first event will be at 9 a. m., and no one will be barred.

IN A FEW WORDS.

Sufferers from Piles May Learn of a Harmless, Lasting Cure.

There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one which can be depended upon with certainty to cure obstinate, long standing cases and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook of Bowne, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months ago I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. It gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since.—Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

Mr. Frank Smith, the well known and popular druggist of Ypsilanti, Mich., in speaking of the Pyramid Pile Cure says: "A year ago I sold C. C. Potter, 119 Hamilton street., Ypsilanti, Mich., a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. He made the following statement to me today: "I have been troubled for twenty years with itching piles. Have tried nearly everything that promised relief, but got very little help until one year ago I called on my druggist, Frank Smith, and got a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. The one box used according to directions was, in my case, a perfect cure as a year spent without any symptoms of the trouble has convinced me."

Although a comparatively new remedy, its popularity is such, that all druggists now sell it; if your druggist hasn't it in stock, he will get it for you if you ask him, at 50 cents and $1.00 per package.

A pamphlet describing the cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

AN ERROR UNIVERSAL.

The Idea That Gold and Silver Have Intrinsic Value.

THE BANE OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Fallacious Notions Concerning the Nature of Value—If Anything Had Intrinsic Value, Supply and Demand Could Not Control It.

The mind of man can hardly conceive of an error more universally believed than that gold and silver have intrinsic value. "Indeed it is the bane and the curse of economic science." Barton said 200 years ago that "nothing can have intrinsic value." Yet eminent writers on political economy keep talking of intrinsic value as though there is such a thing. Webster speaks of "the intrinsic value of gold or silver." He also says: "In political economy value is often distinguished as intrinsic and exchangeable. Intrinsic value is the same as utility or adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of man."

If this definition of intrinsic value is correct, it follows that everything useful, or that may become so, has intrinsic value. It is probable that God in his divine economy created nothing without a use. If so, according to this definition everything has such value, whether man is familiar with its inherent properties or not, but this definition is wrong. Who will speak of the intrinsic value of a bicycle? It may have utility or adaptation. It certainly satisfies the desires or wants of man. It is useful in many instances, but it does not necessarily follow that it has intrinsic value.

There is, there can be, no such thing as intrinsic value in anything. Value is a creation of the mind. It is human estimation placed upon desirable objects. Value is always extrinsic. It is a relative term. For instance, we say an ounce of gold is worth so much. Why? Because the government will coin it into so many dollars. If no one would exchange his labor or the products of his labor for the dollars after they were coined, what possible value would they have? It is demand that creates all values. Take away the demand from anything, and its value will cease. This would not be worth as much without demand as with it because its value is inherent. Suppose all the governments of the earth were to quit coining gold simultaneously, it would certainly depreciate in price fully 50 per cent, or one-half, because its chief demand would be destroyed. The gold supply on hand, including coin, would not be consumed in the arts in the next 50 years.

Now, if its value were intrinsic—that is, in itself, independent of human desire—its demonetization would not affect it. Its value would remain the same. Then, too, if the value of the precious metals were intrinsic it would be forth the same amount at all times, at all places and under all circumstances. Intrinsic value cannot change with changing conditions. Quantity would not affect it. It would not matter whether there was much or little of it. Supply and demand could not control it. Legislation would not affect it as it does gold and silver. Intrinsic value cannot be destroyed, modified or changed. It is eternal—everlasting. It is said eggs are selling for several dollars a dozen in the Klondike regions. Has the intrinsic value of gold gone down or that of eggs gone up? What would a ton of gold have been worth to Robinson Crusoe as long as he remained a hermit upon his island home? Not one cent. He would have exchanged it all for a suit of clothing.

If the Rocky mountains were touched with the philosopher's stone and turned into gold, will any sane man pretend that gold would then be as valuable as now? Certainly not. It would depreciate in price because it increased in quantity. Professor Jevons, who was a gold standard writer and an accepted authority, says: "It has been usual to call the value of the metal contained in a coin the intrinsic value of the coin, but this use of the word intrinsic is likely to give rise to fallacious notions concerning the nature of value which is never an intrinsic property or existence, but merely a circumstance or external relation." Therefore, when people talk of "intrinsic" value in anything, they are either ignorant themselves or they are attempting to deceive others.

War Taxes Permanent.

If the Dingley law is to stand unchanged, we do not doubt that some features of the war tax will have to remain permanently. A prohibitive tariff cannot be a revenue raiser, and the more nearly it is prohibitive the less the revenue it yields. It does, however, enable the monopolists at home to tax the people to line their own pockets, and that was the purpose of the Dingley law. We get some revenue from products we must import because they cannot be found in this country. But the monopolists are given the opportunity to exact tribute from the people as an additional burden. The latter support the government and in addition make millionaires of those whom the tariff especially favors.—Manchester Union.

New Way of Raising Revenue.

We have found a new way of raising revenue which helps to show the absurdity and prick the pretension of the old way. Our commercial statistics show that a high tariff is a wasteful way of raising revenue and does not possess any virtue to offset its shortcomings in this respect. On the other hand, the new form of taxation affords a way of retreat from the false position in which many old sentinels of the Chinese wall find themselves and many there are who will avail themselves of it.—Boston Transcript.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Automatic Expansion and Contraction Are Impossible.

But what is claimed by the advocates of so called "sound money" for an "elastic currency" is far more than is here indicated. It is claimed for such a currency as is now proposed that it will expand and contract at all times in response to business wants. A currency that would automatically expand and contract so as always to supply just as much currency as is wanted and no more might be an ideal currency; but, in fact, no such currency is possible.

It is claimed that under the banking system now before congress the banks can and will put out currency just as it is wanted, and when it is no longer wanted will take it back. This may be a very tempting theory; but, in fact, there is no such relation between money supply when that supply, as in the case of paper money, is limitless and practically costless, as admits of automatic adjustment, and for a simple reason.

The effect of an increase in the currency is always twofold—first, it stimulates business, and, second, it raises prices, and as prices rise the demand for money increases, and it does not diminish until from some other cause prices fall. Business never takes up and gives back money automatically. Rising prices call always for more. They take up, but don't give back. Expansion is all easy enough, but contraction is always through panic and collapse. Banks go on issuing currency while the tide of business runs high, and then to save their gold they stop accommodations and a collapse of business follows. This is the history of all such currency. McCulloch, in his "Notes to Adam Smith," states exactly what always takes place under such conditions. He says: "So long as any individual or set of individuals may usurp the royal prerogative and issue paper without let or hindrance, so long will it be issued in excess, in periods when prices are rising and confidence high, and be suddenly and improperly withdrawn when prices are falling and confidence shaken."

PRIMARY MONEY.

An Injustice on the People to Increase Its Value.

Primary money is the money of ultimate payment or ultimate redemption. Under the gold standard gold alone becomes the primary money, because the whole monetary system is founded upon the gold valuation. Under a bimetallic system gold and silver become the standard or primary money, as gold is on deposit to redeem them. Credit money is that which is issued upon the general credit of the government or of the bank issuing the same. It is really not money at all; it is simply a promise to pay standard money. Examine one of the United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and you will notice that it reads as follows: "The United States promises to pay to bearer $5." Five dollars in what? In the coin that the government adopts as its standard of values.

You can readily see, therefore, how important it is to the people of the world that the standard money, or the money of ultimate payment, should not increase its value. All of the credit money of the world becomes redeemable under a gold standard in gold, and as gold increases in value all of this credit money also increases in value, because it is redeemable in gold. Consequently as gold increases in value—that is, in purchasing power—it increases the value or purchasing power of every bond, promissory note or other security payable in money in such gold standard country. It can readily be seen, therefore, what a terrible injustice an increase in the value of gold becomes to the man who owes money.

They Can't Stop It.

The gold standard papers of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Memphis Commercial-Appeal and Richmond Times stripe are doing their utmost to disparage Mr. Harvey's work to raise a fund for the dissemination of wholesome Democratic literature between now and 1900, but that recognized leader of Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, has recognized the regularity and importance of the movement by sending his own subscription, and now, to clinch Mr. Bryan's approval, Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee and also chairman of the ways and means committee under which Mr. Harvey is doing this work, comes out and gives his hearty indorsement to Mr. Harvey's methods. Certainly the movement could not be in more capable and worthy charge.—Mobile (Ala.) News.

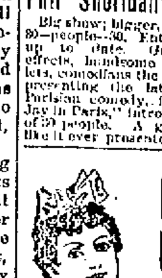
Lesson In Protection.

It is estimated that 60,000 factories of all kinds in Spain have, until the opening of the war, been reveling in the beauties and feasting on the fat of high protection. In order to secure to Spanish manufacturers the largest possible returns on their capital the market of the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and the other colonies were forced within their extensive control by means of absolutely prohibitive duties placed upon the products of other nations. It does not require the exercise of very profound or intricate processes of reasoning to trace the relation of cause and effect between the loss of Spain's colonies in both hemispheres and the long continued and grinding system of protection imposed upon her colonies.—St. Louis Republic.

People Will Not Forget.

No Republican newspaper or speaker in Indiana has explained or defended or even referred to the unnecessary issue of $200,000,000 of bonds last summer. It was done to please Wall street, but it didn't please the people, and no amount of bloody shirt waving will induce them to forget or forgive it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Nov. 17, 18 and 19, with Saturday Matinee,
The High Rollers,
A Sensation in Burlesque and SYLVIA STARK.
The new Goddess, the Queen of High Rollers with thirty other "La Cavalieri" beauties, presenting a well rallied performance, the "Parasis Club" and "A Lady of Quantity," with a pageant olio that will cause tumult in the atrophied senses of the most jaded audience.
Nov. 21, 22 and 23, with Wednesday matinee.
Triumphant return of the Cracker Jacks,
Phil Sheridan's New City Sports
Big show; bigger, larger and better than ever 30—people—30. Entirely re-written and brought up to date. Grand scenic and electrical effects, handsome costumes, magnificent ballets, comedians the funniest, girls the prettiest, presenting the latest and most laughable Parisian comedy, in two scenes, entitled, "A Jay in Paris," introducing the entire company of 30 people. A genuine sensation. Nothing like it ever presented.


SAFE
SURE
SPEEDY
MME. LE CLAIR'S
FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY
Never Fails.
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS
Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.
Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.
EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 16, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:
For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.
The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.
SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 6.33 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.
C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.
Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

Boston and Maine Railroad
Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.55; †6.19, *7.15, *8.50, 50.15, †0.50, 11 a m; 1.40, †3.05, 4.25, †5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.19, 6.26, ¶6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.28, 7.30, *7.48, w*8.15, *8.57, *9.19, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50 11.08, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.15, w12.45, 1.48, w2.30, w3.03, 3.10, *3.17, w4.05, 4.24, w5.10, 6.24, *5.42, w*6.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.19, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.28, w8.15, 8.48, 9.19, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.35, w5.50, 6.59, w7.05 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.23, w6.59 z7.31, w8.20, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w3.10, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.50, w7.25 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.28, 7.34 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.29, 6.51, z7.31, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, *11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.50, 7.25 p m.
For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.29 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.27, 6.50, z7.38, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, z7.38, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, 5.10 p m (does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.
For Eastport and St. John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
For stations on Grand Trunk R. R., via Portland 8.30 a. m., 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.01, 7.33, *7.43, 11.03 a m; 1.40 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.49 a m; 4.35, 5.58 p m.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.50, 3.41, *6.40, 6.27, *8.19, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.08 a m; 2.00, 6.08, 8.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.40, †8.40 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 1.40 p m.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, †8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, †8.40 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; †8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a. m., †8.40 p m.
References: *Express; †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

A LOAD OF
Chickens and Fowl
Dropped into our store to sell for what they will bring, all fresh killed. We will start them at 12c. a lb. for Fowl; 12c. to 15c. for Chickens.
Best Rib Pork Chop, 10c. lb.
Best Shoulders 8c. lb.
Best Round Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
Good Sirloin Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
Good Roasts, 4 to 10c. lb.
20 lbs Best Sweet Potatoes, 25c.
Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO. AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
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It can also be found at the following places:
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F. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
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GARVEY & MEADE.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
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THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

Why Is It
That Peter Watson's Bakery supplies are in such demand? Here are some of the reasons—First, they use only the best quality of flour and other supplies; second, their teams will deliver orders to any part of the city; and third, they employ only the best and most experienced workmen, and their goods are always fresh, neat and in great variety. You are always sure to be treated politely while trading in their retail store.
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Ash Cans
All kinds in galvanized iron for $1.25 each and upwards.
Coal Hods
All sizes in galvanized iron.
Furnace Scoops
The right size to feed your furnace.
Ash Sifters
A great variety.
INCANDESCENT LAMPS
Will cut down your gas bills one half. We have everything in Mantles, Burners, Chimneys and Shades.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6.625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

NEW IMPROVED REX
Gas Lights
AT
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neatsfoot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Coolest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT,
Corner Willie and Broadway.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
E. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
545 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, stocks, bonds or any other good security.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

MISSES'
SCHOOL SHOES
In Button and Lace, Spring Heel with Heavy Outer Soles, made from Union Leather, that gives a flexible cushion to the feet and is great wearing quality and serves the feet with comfort. The price is only
$1.25 a Pair.
J. J. LONERGAN.
215 DUTTON ST.

Beautiful Mirror,
25x33
Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 25 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.
UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets,
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

D. DONOHUE DENTIST

Holiday Farm
So. Nashua, N. H.
Winter board for horses. Finest stable in New England. 25 box stalls, fine paddocks to exercise in. Best of care and feed.
$2.50 Per Week.
Horses called for and delivered.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.
Address Tyngsboro, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 461-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

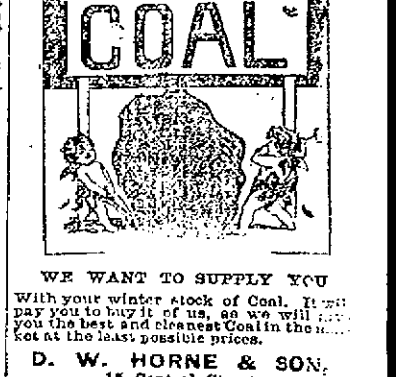
JOHN W. McEVOY, 127 Central St., Opposite American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. A. LEW. 49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge St.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.



WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU
With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.
D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 6 O'CLOCK

SEIZED THE CANNON

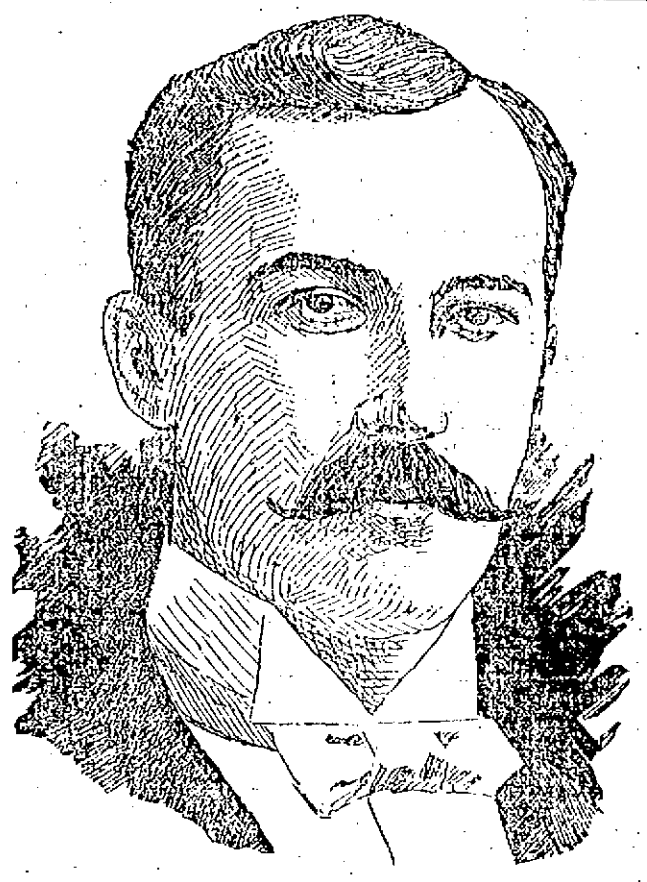
Capt. Norman Wanted Them for Sec. Long.

A Corporal Arrested for Co-Operating With Merchants and Stealing Bacon and Other Supplies.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 17.—Col. Ray, the American commander at Guantanamo reports from that place that he heard the United States ship Glacier had landed a number of men at the port of Cayo del Toro and had taken possession of the two finest pieces of bronze cannon there. It was added that men of the Glacier had also accidentally blown up the arsenal. Immediately after hearing these reports, Colonel Ray went to Caimenara in order to investigate the matter. There he saw Captain Norman and the officers of the ship, who positively denied knowing anything regarding the cannon. Col. Ray, however, said he had obtained his information from a reliable source, the British consul being his informant, whereupon Captain Norman admitted taking the guns and said he took them for the secretary of the navy.

A corporal of the Third Immune regiment at Guantanamo, who was detailed to assist in the free-ration distribution, has been discovered in co-operation with some merchants of the town to have been swindling the government. Large supplies of bacon and meal were found to have disappeared and caused Col. Ray to investigate the matter. He discovered a big shortage, the money value being over $1000, and traced the affair to the corporal and three merchants who were acting with him. They are all under arrest.



GEO. R. TITUS of the Bachelor Club.

FRANK H. CONANT

News of His Death at Annapolis Received Yesterday

WAS AN ENGINEER IN THE NAVY.

Accompanied Grant During His Trip.

Frank H. Conant, brother of E. B. Conant, and who served as chief engineer on the Resolute during the late war, died yesterday at Annapolis, Md. A telegram to this effect was received by his brother yesterday afternoon.

Deceased was a son of the late Julius E. and Laura M. Conant and a brother to E. B. Conant, Frederick Conant, George W. Conant and Miss Augusta F. Conant. Mr. Conant passed through the schools of Lowell, graduating from the Edson grammar, the Lowell high school, class "77," the Woburn Institute in 1878 and the U. S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1882. Since the war he has been stationed at the Naval academy as lecturer to the senior class.

He was aboard the Pensacola that accompanied Gen. Grant during a part of his trip around the world and in Japan and China he was a member of the personal suite that attended the general during the remarkable demonstrations in his honor in those countries.

Mr. Conant's service has been mostly on foreign stations and it has taken him around the world twice. For three years he was in charge of the electrical experimental station in New York, where appliances were tried before placing them in use in the new ships the government was building to increase the strength of the navy.

He leaves a wife and two children; the youngest being but three days old.

FUNERALS.

LAMPHERE—The funeral services of the late A. J. Lamphere will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at his late residence in Chelmsford Centre, and the G. A. R. service will be held at the grave.

CUNNINGHAM—The funeral of the late Adam Cunningham took place this afternoon from 43 Anderson street, Rev. Bowley Green officiating. The interment was in the Edson cemetery.

REV. MR. BARTLETT.

FATHER OF REV. MR. BARTLETT OF LOWELL, DEAD.

Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, father of Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street church, died yesterday at Hanover, N. H. Deceased was 71 years of age and had been ill for some time. Rev. Mr. Bartlett of Lowell, his son, was at his bedside when death came.

Deceased was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 25, 1817, and was a prominent son of Dartmouth college.

Four children survive him, Prof. E. J. Bartlett, Rev. W. A. Bartlett of this city, Samuel S., jr., a missionary in Japan, and Mrs. Stimson of New York.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

COURT CITY OF LOWELL, F. OF A., DANCE WITH FRIENDS.

The twelfth anniversary of Court City of Lowell, F. of A., was celebrated with a dance at Foresters' hall last night. Tables were arranged and presided over by a corps of young ladies, who were the invited guests of the evening. Refreshments were served. The arrangements were in charge of Chief Ranger Kilroy and Sub Chief Ranger John F. Connolley.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment will be mustered out Jan. 23. The men will report for physical examination January 3.

CATTLE DIE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Macon, Mo., Nov. 17.—Prof. J. W. Conway of Columbia University, has made a post-mortem examination of eight dead cattle on George Richardson's farm near here. Richardson purchased 72 head at East St. Louis were dipped in the vats Friday; 17 head have died since then and a number of the others are expected to die. Richardson thought the result was caused by the dipping. Prof. Conway pronounced it Texas fever and he thinks the dipping had no effect, except possibly, to make the disease a little more acute.

WHIST PARTY

IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The first series of whist parties for the benefit of St. John's hospital was held in the Nurses' home on Nesmith street last evening, and was a grand success. There were about 25 tables of whist, and the game was enjoyed until 10.30 o'clock, after which a short impromptu concert was enjoyed. The parlor was beautifully decorated with numerous chrysanthemums from Mr. Peter H. Donohoe's conservatory, and a number of potted plants.

The first gentlemen's prize, a German library clock, was won by Mr. Peter W. Reilly, and Mrs. John E. Drury won the ladies' first prize, a beautiful Havilon bons and lemonade were served by lad chocolate pot. During the evening Misses Anna Coughlin, Bridget Katherine Smith, Mabel Walsh and Florence Cook.

The committee in charge were: Mrs. Elias McQuade, Mrs. Hugh Walker and Mrs. F. X. A. Hurtubise.

FOREIGNERS BARRED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Yokohama, Nov. 17.—Advices received here from Seoul, say that the Corean government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

It is stated on good authority that the firm of Beyer & Peacock have agreed to make a loan of fifteen million yen to two Japanese railroad companies.

CONVENTION ENDED.

St. Paul, Nov. 17.—The last day of the W. C. T. U. convention showed a decided falling off in attendance. The business was a continuation of the reports from affiliated interests. The treasurer's report showed the year's receipts to be $9535; disbursements, $9551; balance, $74. The report of Mrs. Woodward, superintendent of the railroad department, proved to be one of the most interesting reports of the convention. She reviewed her unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sale of liquor to railroad men at the Omaha exposition and railroad work generally. The report of the executive committee was presented with recommendations for the coming year. The first recommendation was for the raising of a Willard memorial fund by voluntary contributions of $2 from each union, following which came the appointments for evangelists. The report was accepted after it was stated by the chairman that the memorial fund was to be wholly voluntary.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

BACHELOR CLUB

Opens Its Fourth Season of Dancing Parties

MOST ENJOYABLE AFFAIR IN PRESCOTT HALL.

Many New Features Mark the Occasion.

With a most enviable record of three years of happy social events the popular Bachelor club opened its fourth season of dancing parties in Prescott hall, last evening with the same members doing the honors, and the same rare collection of sisters and girl friends that has made the Bachelors the envied of all the young men. One familiar face was missed, that of President Leonard J. Jewett, who is quite ill at his home. Expressions of sympathy and hope for his speedy recovery were heard on all sides.

As before, the Bachelors made no attempt at decorations, the ball room scene in itself making artistic embellishments unnecessary. Hibbard's orchestra, a most agreeable adjunct of the club, with popular "Joe" directing, furnished music, discoursing many new dances, and several of the old Bachelor favorites.

The march was on at 8.30 o'clock, and was led by George E. Titus and Miss Nellie Bottomley, followed by Albert G. McCurdy and Miss Florence A. Manning, Melrose C. Titus and Miss Annie Welch, F. D. Brannan and Miss Marion Coggeshall, Olin C. Johnson and Miss Spalding, M. S. Clark and Miss Sadie Slader of Jamaica Plain.

The march introduced several new and attractive evolutions, which enhanced the picturesqueness of the affair.

After the march an order of 16 numbers with the customary extras was enjoyed, the final waltz being reached with the midnight bells.

The officers of the affair were: General manager, George E. Titus; floor director, Fred H. Cole; aids, Melrose C. Titus, Albert G. McCurdy, Olin C. Johnson, Leonard J. Jewett, Fred B. Brannan, George McDonald, William E. Robinson, Marion S. Clark and Harry H. Bond.

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the prettiest weddings of the fall season, occurred last evening, when Mr. P. W. Farrell, local agent of the Hacker Brewing Co., and a prominent Elk, and Miss Delia A. Veo, a charming young resident of Bowers street,



P. W. FARRELL, the Bridegroom.

prominent in French social life, were united in marriage. The ceremony took place at 8.30 o'clock in the cosy little chapel of St. Jean Baptiste church on Merrimack street, a large gathering of relatives and friends including the ladies of the Cercle Albani, of which the bride is a member, witnessing the happy event. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I., who prefaced it with brief and eloquent congratulatory remarks to the happy young couple. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Robertine Veo, and the best man was Mr. Garrett Farrell of Lynn, a brother of the groom. The maid of honor was little Miss Ruth Whele of Boston, and the page, Master Allen Drury of this city. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white Duchess with silk and passementerie trimmings. Her maid was becomingly attired in blue Swiss mulle over blue taffeta. The bride carried roses and the bridesmaid chrysanthemums. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride, 63 Bowers street, where the reception was held, many friends tendering congratulations. The house was prettily decorated with elaborate clusters of chrysanthemums in a variety of colors, and a dainty wedding collation was served. Miss F. Drury and Miss Dorothy Raymond poured. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Farrell of Lynn, parents of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell left on their honeymoon on a late train, and will be at home to their friends at 782 Moody street in December. They were the recipients of a valuable collection of wedding gifts.

BAILEY-MARR.

Miss Elizabeth Marr and Mr. Albert Bailey were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the rectory of St. Anne's church by the Rev. A. St. John Chambre. Mr. Thomas and Miss Margaret Marr, brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and bridesmaid. The young couple received many beautiful presents. They left on an early train for Boston, and on their return will reside on Robinson street.

CARLEY—BARTLETT.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Fenton Carley of North Billerica and Miss Bertha Elsie Bartlett of this city, took place yesterday afternoon at 370 Beacon street, Rev. F. A. Warfield officiating. Following the marriage ceremony there was a reception, at which the D. L. Page Company catered. The ushers were George H. Perry and Edward M. Bartlett. The happy couple on their return from their honeymoon will reside in North Billerica.

FARQUHAR—WEBSTER.

Mr. Stewart Farquhar, an official at the Concord reformatory, and Miss Sadie Webster, an employe of the Lowell bleachery, were united in wedlock yesterday afternoon at 58 Church street by Rev. J. M. Craig. Mr. Frank Farquhar was best man and Miss May Ross of Toronto, Can., was bridesmaid. On their return from their wedding trip the newly-married couple will reside at Concord.

BRITTON—MOSHER.

Mr. Percy E. Britton and Miss Mary Mosher were united in matrimony last evening at 42 Blodgett street by Rev. H. Lockhart. The bridesmaid was Miss Lois Titcomb and the best man was Mr. Henry Mosher. The happy couple will reside at 43 Blodgett street.

SPARKS WINS.

THE RECOUNT FAILED TO CHANGE THE RESULT.

John T. Sparks is elected at last "for keeps" as the recount is over and he still is ahead of Farmer, though the margin was close.

The last town to be heard from was Tewksbury and the recount was held there last evening by the registrars. It resulted in Farmer gaining one. This makes a total gain of four votes for Farmer. The result in the towns and wards of the district are as follows:

Ward Five, Farmer gains three.
Ward Nine, Farmer gains one.
Billerica, no change.
Burlington, no change.
Wilmington, no change.
Dracut, Sparks gains one.
North Reading, no change.
Tewksbury, Farmer gains one.

OFFICE TO LET—A nice office to let in The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

SPAIN IS OBSTINATE

Two Powers May be Called to Break Deadlock.

Foreign Newspapers Teem With Comments of the Situation—Appeal May be Made to the Powers

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Spanish commissioners at the joint session yesterday afternoon presented a long document in answer to the American argument which was submitted last week. By mutual consent, the memorandum was handed to the Americans without being read, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday next.

The Spaniards in their communication reaffirm the position which they have assumed against the discussion here of Spain's Philippine sovereignty. They insist that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," in article 3 of the peace protocol, do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms; and, therefore, the Spaniards propose arbitration on the construction to be placed on the words, "the control, disposition and government."

In signifying their willingness to submit the Philippines article of the protocol to a third party for construction, the Spanish commissioners urged that, as there is obviously a difference of opinion regarding the phrase "the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," possibly the result of a misunderstanding, the Spaniards should no more be asked to surrender their view than the Americans to surrender their's. The memorandum points out that a deadlock exists, which might be broken by arbitration on the contending views, to which the Spanish commissioners are quite ready to submit. The latter declare that they have no idea of suggesting arbitration as to the main issue, which touches the national honor of both sides, but they are willing to accept exterior aid to clear the path of negotiation.

It is safe to say that the American commissioners will not consent to invoke any exterior aid to construe the terms of their own protocol.

Another part of yesterday's Spanish memorandum flatly asserts, upon the authority of M. Cambon's reports of the protocol negotiations between Washington and Madrid through him, that President McKinley at no time objected to Spain's reservation of her sovereignty in the Philippines.

This allegation is directly opposed to the American record on the same subject. Judge Day's note to M. Cambon, dated Aug. 10, and already made public, informed him that Spain's note of Aug. 7, accepting the terms of peace laid down by the United States, was not explicit and proposed a protocol to reduce both parties to exactitude. The American commissioners now hold that the protocol itself was born of Spain's attempt to reserve her Philippines sovereignty, though the Spanish memorandum yesterday squarely challenges the contention.

Moreover, the Spanish commissioners have alleged that President McKinley's objection to Spain's phraseology in accepting the peace terms was based solely so far as was made known upon this sentence in the Spanish acceptance: "They accept the proffered terms subject to the approval of the cortes of the kingdom, as required by their constitutional duties."

The Spanish memorandum of yesterday holds that M. Cambon answered the American objection to this by pointing out that the American terms were proffered subject to the approval of the American statute, but that President McKinley replied that he did not desire to involve the internal affairs of Spain in the proceedings in hand.

The Spanish memorandum asks also why, if the United States objected to Spain's reservation of sovereignty, they did not plainly say so in the protocol and leave no room for argument. It asks why Judge Day's note of Aug. 10 did not clearly declare that the United States would not recognize such reservation, and that the protocol was necessary to prevent a misunderstanding on that point. It also asks why did Judge Day's not practically ascribed the inexplicit form of Spain's acceptance of the peace terms to telegraphic errors, while the exact terms of Spain's reservation of sovereignty, as had in Washington before the protocol, are now being quoted in the proceedings here.

This portion of the Spanish memorandum is based upon letters written by M. Cambon at the time, purporting to describe interviews and transactions attending the peace terms and protocol.

On Saturday, the date fixed for the next meeting, the Americans will make their response, in the course of which it is not unlikely that the exact terms and precise time limit of their acceptance will be communicated.

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.

London, Nov. 17.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the Spanish suggestion of arbitration regarding the Philippines, refers to it as "obviously futile and absurd." The Spanish cabinet, says The Times, has no real intention of breaking off the negotiations. It is only prolonging them in order to familiarize the public mind in Spain with the inevitable concessions. Certainly there is no need for the United States to send a fleet to Spain, as they could easily enforce submission without that. Spain would be foolish to sulk and thus lose the money compensation America is now willing to pay.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, referring to the strictures of some Austrian newspapers on America's action regarding the Philippines, says: These attacks, I can positively assert, in no way represent the attitude of the government. Neither Emperor Francis Joseph nor any of his advisers ever had the remotest intention of attempting to exert influence upon the negotiations between Washington and Madrid." On the contrary, the Austro-Hungarian government has remained perfectly neutral throughout, and would probably even be content to see the inefficient Spanish administration in the Philippines superceded. It is not even certain that Germany would prove irreconcilable to American annexation of the archipelago; but, looking to the suspicions Germany's conduct has aroused, it is quite time for Germany officially to declare her policy.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: There is considerable disappointment in high quarters at the failure of the Spanish peace commissioners to obtain any important concessions, at least financial ones, from the United States. Senors Rios, Garnica and Abarzuza are reproached with conducting the negotiations too much like lawyers, and without sufficiently attending to the more conciliatory suggestions of their colleagues on the commission. In the same strain it argued that Senor Rios would undoubtedly earn popularity by declining to sign peace or such harsh conditions, and by patriotically throwing up his mission. But all sensible people share Senor Sagasta's opinion that it would be better to secure peace on any terms, while protesting against ungenerous treatment. There is a widespread feeling in Spain that it would be better to get rid of the ungrateful colonies and of everything calculated to lend to fresh American aggression. The bitterness of the feeling against the United States is now greater than ever among all classes.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: I understand that Senor Sagasta desires to protract the Paris negotiations to the utmost because he fears, first, that the signature of a peace treaty will be the end of his public life, and, in the second place, because he desires to stave off if possible the fall of the dynasty.

THIRTY KNOTS AN HOUR.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 17.—Torpedo boat Dupont, attached to the torpedo station, has exceeded the best torpedo boat speed yet developed in the United States, proving her to be the fastest boat in the United States navy. During torpedo practice in Narragansett bay on Monday her engines made 397 revolutions a minute. Yesterday the starboard engine was making 401 and the port engine 403 revolutions a minute, with only two of her three boilers in use. This demonstrated a speed of over 30 knots. During yesterday's trial her bow was at one time eight feet out of the water. Her contract speed was 27½ knots for three boilers.

ARSON CHARGED.

Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 17.—In the Chelsea police court yesterday Mrs. Dora Harrington and Mrs. T. W. J. Dugan were arraigned on the charge of arson. The fire they are charged with originating was in a house occupied by the two women on June 21. The defendants pleaded not guilty and waived an examination. The police claim to have in their possession a statement by the Dugan woman in which she says she hired the Harrington woman to set the fire and paid her $50. The motive given for the alleged crime was to collect insurance on a quantity of furniture.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester had a disquieting effect upon French official circles, where it had been expected that the evacuation of Fashoda would satisfy Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's statements are regarded here as indicating Great Britain's desire to discuss and settle all questions pending while she is in a state of preparedness to exert pressure in support of her views.

High officials suggest that the result of the British attitude may be a close understanding between France and Germany on colonial matters. They say such an understanding would meet with the support of Russia, would find ardent adherents among French officers, and would be welcomed by the French nation at large.

The Soir says: Mr. Lockrey, minister of marine, may be compelled to resign owing to his attitude, which is antagonistic to that of his colleagues in the cabinet, regarding the proposed prosecution of Urbain Gohier, author of "L'Armee Contre la Nation," which attacks the present army system in France. It appears that Mr. Lockrey, before entering the cabinet, had congratulated Mr. Gohier on the book, and that this explains his present attitude of reserve.

The national defense group in the chamber met yesterday and instructed their executive committee to interview Mr. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's speech. It was also decided to propose as the order of the day in the chamber on Friday a resolution pledging the government to assure the efficiency of the national defense.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS PLEASED.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 17.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain at Manchester, in the course of which he condemned the French policy in Newfoundland along the treaty shore, gives general satisfaction here. It is regarded as ensuring a speedy settlement of the question. Mr. Chamberlain recently dispatched a royal commission here to inquire into the whole matter of French treaty rights. The commissioners found the French claims far more exacting than the treaties permitted; and, before leaving a fortnight ago to return to England, they expressed their intention of supporting the case of Newfoundland upon every count. There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's emphatic declaration at Manchester is the result of conferences he has had with the commissioners since their return to England.

BOERS VICTORIOUS.

Pretoria, Nov. 17.—The Boer forces after a heavy musketry and artillery bombardment, have captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Magatos tribe, in the Zoutpans Berg district. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

ITALY HAS TROUBLES.

Rome, Nov. 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by a report that a French warship recently landed an officer and some soldiers at Raheita, in the Danakil country, on the west shore of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait connecting the Red sea with the Indian ocean, and only re-embarked them after a protest by the Italian officials there. The feeling of irritation is increased by the fact that Russia has refused to recognize an Italian protectorate over Itaheita.

Massowah, Nov. 17.—Advices have been received from Assab, on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, confirming the rumor of a recent French landing at Raheita. The French did not return to the warships until the Italian authorities had protested against their presence ashore.

OFFICE TO LET—In The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

SEMIT

Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy, will cure that attack of Biliousness and put your liver in proper working order. The little tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Pleasant to take; do not purge. At all druggists, 10c., 25c., 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.



AND A POPULAR

beverage are alike—you can't judge either by their looks. One promises to do what he can't do, the other to be good when it isn't. We're providing some of the finest wines and liquors at less than cost price just now and, performs what we promise to do.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
65-67 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-2.

"All Coons"—Look Alike,
But all cigars do not taste alike or smoke alike.

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Is the Cigar to smoke. It is different from other 10c. Cigars—better, sweeter and more fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

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Dr. R. J. Harrison says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."

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And numerous others of similar purport.

And that's why.

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76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL

This is How Gen. Wood Characterizes San Luis Affair.

The Negro Volunteers are Inefficient—Cubans Ask for Their Removal and Punishment.

Santiago, Nov. 17.—The local newspapers continue to magnify the affair at San Luis Monday night, when six persons were killed, two of them soldiers, in a fight between United States colored troops and the local gendarmerie appointed by General Wood. Some of them wildly describe it as a "battle," but, however unfortunate and deplorable, it was nothing more serious than a brawl of drunken men. It happened shortly after payday. The soldiers were in liquor, and there is no moral to be drawn but that of defective military discipline.

American military officials here are unanimous regarding negro volunteers, especially when officered by men of their own race, as inefficient, not to say dangerous. The Santiago papers are disposed to blame General Ewers, who is in command of the colored brigade, for the San Luis affair, but he was in no sense responsible.

General Wood issued notices yesterday printed in both Spanish and English, calling attention to his offer of $1000 in Spanish gold as a reward for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage. Notices in English were sent to the negro regiments at San Luis.

The Cuban society of Santiago is preparing a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of the colored regiments, as well as for the punishment of all concerned in Monday night's affray.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 17.—The Tenth regiment of colored immunes arrived here yesterday from Lexington, Ky. At South Macon 30 or 40 of them with side arms attacked a store and threatened to loot it unless their demands were complied with. They then formed a line across the street to prevent any one being sent to call for help. They failed to cut the telephone wire, however, and a large detachment of provost guards arrived and with fixed bayonets forced the negroes into a lot and arrested 30 of them. They were marched to the city jail.

PREPARING TO TRAVEL.

Washington, Nov. 17.—There has been remarkable activity about the war department for several days in the way of preparing troops for service in lands beyond the United States. An order has been issued directing at least 10 regiments of the regular army now stationed in northwestern forts and posts to hold themselves in readiness for immediate transportation and service in tropical climates. Most of these regiments were sent to the southern and western posts a few days ago for recuperation, after the Cuban campaign. While holding themselves ready for service these regiments will now be recruited to their full strength.

SAYS HE IS ON FURLOUGH.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Baron Waldeck De Villanill, an Austrian nobleman and captain in the Seventh United States volunteer infantry (immunes), who is reported to have left Lexington, Ky., where his regiment is stationed, in disgrace, having been discharged, is here, and denies the story in toto. He says he is here on a furlough to meet his wife. From here he will go to Washington. The captain adds that he has applied for a transfer to a white regiment, service in the colored immunes being distasteful to him.

NOT NEEDED IN PORTO RICO.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The national relief committee has decided to discontinue relief work in Porto Rico on Dec. 1, the government now being in a position to do all the necessary relief work there itself. Should there be a renewal of hostilities agents of the commission will be assigned to every camp. The work of caring for the families of the soldiers who are sick, either at home or in a hospital, will be continued indefinitely.

MAY SAVE THE COLON.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Naval authorities are convinced that upon Captain McCalla's report on the condition of the Infanta Maria Teresa the vessel is shown to be a worthless hulk, and will be abandoned. But the department has not given up hope of saving one of Cervera's fleet to ornament the American navy, and expects to receive a definite proposition soon from the Neptune company, a Norwegian wrecking concern, on the subject of raising the Colon.

DESIRE TO SEE OUR FIGHTERS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Inquiries are reaching the secretary of the navy from Portsmouth, Eng., expressing pleasure at the news that Admiral Schley with the new European squadron will pay Plymouth a visit as soon as he reaches the station, and asking the department to announce the date upon which the ships may be expected. It is not possible to answer the question, pending the work of the peace commission at Paris, as the composition of the squadron would be affected by the necessity the navy department might be under to prepare for the resumption of hostilities.

SERVICES APPRECIATED.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Medals of honor from the residents of this city were yesterday presented to Colonel Harries and the remaining officers and men of the First District of Columbia regiment, who saw service in the war with Spain. The exercises were attended by President McKinley, prominent citizens of the district and friends of the soldiers. Patriotic songs were sung, and brief presentation speeches were made. President McKinley, in response to demands for a speech, made a brief address.

QUESADA WILL REMAIN.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senor Quesada, who has represented the Cuban junta in Washington for some time, resigned to the Cuban assembly, which recently met in Cuba. He has received information that the assembly, which has superseded the insurgent government, has confirmed him as representative of the assembly in Washington, and he is now exercising functions here.

POOR BLANCO!

Madrid, Nov. 17.—Captain General Blanco, in a letter to Senator Tinado, says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba, with an army of 160,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

WANT TO REMAIN IN SERVICE.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—The queen regent received in audience yesterday a number of volunteer officers of the Spanish forces recently in the province of Santiago de Cuba. They ask to be employed in the army of the peninsula or to be sent to the Spanish garrisons in Africa.

INTERESTED IN CUBA.

London, Nov. 17.—The foreign office, replying to a memorial from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce asking if steps had been taken to induce the United States not to impose protective duties in Cuba, promised that every effort would be made to secure protection for British trade.

WHACKING AT JUDICIARY.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Most of yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the reports of committees and that of General Master Workman Hicks. The report of the executive committee said, in part: "It seems impossible to secure the passage by congress of a proper measure to regulate immigration to our shores. The influence of the foreign steamship companies appears to be all powerful to prevent any such legislation. The judiciary, with a few honorable exceptions, are merely the hirelings of labor's oppressors, and legislation is necessary to reconstruct the courts. Injunctions, imprisonment and bayonets are awaiting the men who take any recidedestand against the encroachments of capital." General Master Workman Hicks, in his annual report, took strong grounds in opposition to the anti-expansion policy of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

CARGO CAUGHT FIRE.

New York, Nov. 17.—Steamer Treasury arrived in quarantine last evening with her cargo on fire. On the night of Nov. 12 fire was discovered in No. 2 hold. The fire was got under control, but it was deemed advisable to bear up for New York. The Treasury has a cargo of 8851 bales of cotton and 1050 tons of oil cake and cottonseed meal. She is bound to Bremen from Galveston. She is now awaiting instructions from her owners.

SIBYL JOHNSTONE DEAD.

New York, Nov. 17.—It is announced that Sibyl Johnstone, the actress, is dead, as the result of an operation for the removal of a tumor. Miss Johnstone created a sensation eight years ago by appearing nearly nude at the Standard theatre, Broadway, in the role of an artist's model in "The Clemenceau Case."

REED BUNCOED ABBOTT.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The prison commissioners had Officer Abbott of the state prison before them yesterday for the purpose of examining him on his report of the escape of John Reed, the bunco man. The officer admits his negligence, but declares that he is an honest man, and that he never received a cent from Reed or any of his friends.

NO CURFEW FOR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Mayor Zeigenhein has vetoed the curfew bill, passed by the city council recently at the instigation of Colonel Hoagland, well known all over the country as the friend of the street waifs. The mayor thinks the bill partakes of the character of sumptuary legislation.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Morrisville, Vt., Nov. 17. — Henry Stratton, proprietor of a carpet cleaning business here, was near the machinery when his clothing was caught on a shaft and he was whirled round and round and terribly mutilated. The machinery was running an hour with the body revolving about the shaft before being discovered.

JAMAICANS DISAPPOINTED.

Kingston, Jam., Nov. 17.—Considerable disappointment has been occasioned here by a dispatch from Washington announcing the failure of the negotiations for the proposed Anglo-American reciprocity treaty for the West Indies. S. C. Burke, the leader of the "popular" side in the legislature, says that the question of Canadian annexation of Jamaica must therefore arise and be agitated as it never has heretofore, with the view of compelling further action.

"NEITHER CAN STAND ALONE."

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Temps this morning, in an attack upon Great Britain and the United States, declares that neither can stand alone in the far east, and that "protectionist America will be compelled to accept the open door policy in the Philippines for the sake of British help in China."

DYNAMITERS NOT WANTED.

Quebec, Nov. 17.—The United States immigration commissioner at this port has refused to allow Patrick Flanagan, a passenger on the steamship Gallia, admission to the United States. The objection made to his entering is that he has just been released after serving 13 years in a British prison for connection with a dynamite plot. Flanagan was sentenced for life, but some time ago was liberated for good behavior, and came to America to begin life anew.

BACK TO WORK.

Virden, Ills., Nov. 17.—The plant of the Chicago-Virden company opened for work yesterday, having been idle since April 1 and having twice attempted to start with colored men from Alabama. The opening at this time is the result of a written agreement entered into with the miners conceding to them the Springfield scale of 40 cents a ton, mine run, and agreeing to take away the stockade surrounding the works.

WATCHING CARLISTS.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—The government has taken measures, it is said in official circles, to suppress all factious movements, and the military authorities have been instructed how to act in the event of a Carlist rising.

EXPLOSION KILLED TWO MEN.

Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 17.—U. S. Parker, aged 55, superintendent of the Byxbee-Depayster Trap company, and an Italian assistant, were the victims of a premature explosion at the company's quarry at Reed's Gap. Parker's body is partially uncovered, though the lower part is buried under rock, but there is no trace of the Italian. The explosion unloosened many tons of rock, which buried the men.

KANSAS BANK WRECKED.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 17.—Charles S. Cross, president of the failed First National bank, shot himself yesterday immediately on learning the news from the comptroller that the bank must close. His father helped organize the bank in 1871. On the elder Cross' death several years ago, the son took up his father's interest in the bank. Mr. Cross was widely known as a Hereford stock breeder. The bank is practically wrecked.

KILLED ON RACE TRACK.

Nashville, Nov. 17.—Jockey Sherland, in a race here yesterday, was riding Red Monk, and in attempting to pull up and get out of the way of a horse crossing his track he was run into by two horses and, with his horse, thrown to the ground and trampled so badly that death resulted.

PETERS IN COURT.

Dover, Me., Nov. 17.—The trial of John Peters for the murder of John Smart, a Kineo hunting guide, was begun in the supreme court yesterday. Smart was killed in a boarding house. Smart took hold of Peters, and Peters drew a revolver and shot Smart. While the indictment against Peters charges murder, many persons who have followed the case look for a verdict of manslaughter.

A CASE OF MURDER.

New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 17.—Yesterday's developments in the suspected murder and suicide case have only confirmed the first belief that Mrs. Anderson was murdered by her farmhand, Fred Hahman, who later fired the house and barn and then hanged himself. The body of the murdered woman was found yesterday in a pigpen, where it had been covered by about a foot of sod. The body was badly decomposed.

LARGE SUM FOR MASONS.

Providence, Nov. 17.—The jury in the Amesbury will case yesterday returned a verdict sustaining the will. The property is valued at nearly $50,000, and the bulk goes to Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. and A. M.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
SEAL
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OFFICE TO LET—In The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing (flat copy), and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

DR. WALKER'S



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—3 years of age, with large acquaintance, to engage in a profitable business. Apply at 189 Merrimack street, room 8, after 10 a. m. Thursday.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or female; $10 or $16 weekly introducing the Gem Scissors Sharpener; price 25c.; sample 15c.; terms free. W. C. Griswold, Box 829, Centerbrook, Conn.

LADIES WANTED To attend the Lowell Dress Cutting Schools, opened day and evening. First evening free at 65 Merrimack street, room 16, opposite Hobson Bros.' tea store. Nesmith's Block and 370 Central street, near Opera House. First class dress makers and milliners will be employed for coaching. M. J. Greaves, Principal. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

LADIES To make sample patches at home; $6 to $10 weekly; no canvassing; reply envelope for particulars and sample. Foster Machine Co., 615 West 36th St., New York.

WANTED—Horses to board at Lone Oak farm; winter boarding stables, excellent accommodations, large box stalls, good water, good exercise yards, well sheltered from wind and southern exposure. Will call for and return horses. Board $5 per week. Dr. A. S. Wallace, Prop., Nashua, N. H. Telephone connection.

WANTED—Every lady to know that the best place in this city to buy Trimmed Hats of all kinds is at Miss Maxime Legine's, the milliner, 537 Moody street, cor. Hose. See her.

WAGONS—Last call. My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of end load wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 65 Robbins street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothing Cleaning establishment at 577 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT NOONANS ?—Yes, you want Noonan's Rat-sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Morse, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Down, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A nice new 6-room house, gas, bath, etc., $12; also a large 4-room tenement $8. G. P. Walker, 661 Middlesex street.

TO LET—Two square rooms. Inquire at 783 Merrimack street, corner Austin.

TO LET—Blacksmith shop. Inquire Conners Bros., Thorndike street.

TO LET—A cottage house of nine rooms on Phillips street; all modern improvements. Apply 17 Dutton street.

TO LET—Two large, nicely furnished front rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates at No. 17 First street, Centralville.

TO LET—A good office in the Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 268 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

BAY STATE
Dye House

Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.

Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.

and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, painful or irregular menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Read in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

THE BEST IS
THE CHEAPEST.

The best place to acquire the most practical knowledge of business, book keeping, shorthand, English, etc., is where taught by successful business men, who practice what they teach—days and evening—at the
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Rogers Building, Merrimack Sq., Lowell, Mass.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Time is Money

Said old Ben Franklin more than a century ago.

SAVE THE TIME.

Save the money by getting a good Watch, such a watch as one of

LEGAULT & CO.
Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central St. Cor. Prescott.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable
Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. P. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good lot of land, 5000 feet on Highland ave. Address Lewis D. Gumb, 911 Gorham street.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. F. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 322 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2300. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small; corner Lincoln street, G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 183 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 6339 feet, 50x3, on a 60 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $600. Also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1193 Dracut street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $3 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and lumber, and lots of good village land. This is a bargain. Price $3000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 23 Post Office ave.

ASTROLOGER—Your future revealed. Sex, Send birth, date, sex; Prof. McArthur, Danby, N. Y.; Box 102.

MADAM Gadbois, the well known dressmaker of 347 Market street, has returned from Canada and is prepared to make Skirts to order for $1, waists $2.

SIGNS At lowest prices at Spencer's, 92 Middle street.

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We loan money on good SECOND MORTGAGES. We also make building loans and buy houses for you on the "Rent pays for home" plan. AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central Street, Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

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Every Monday evening at 7.45. Central Block, Central St. Take elevator. 10c. lesson. J. L. Gibb, Teacher.

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Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 85 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

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448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

The winter season will soon be here—
Will it find you prepared—Sleighs all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to look them over and put them in safe condition.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichesters English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
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COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
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And order now.
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Ladies' Shoes

For Friday and Saturday.

Consisting of 315 Pairs of Manufacturer's Samples.

Consequently nicest made by them and qualities which were manufactured to retail from $1.50 to $3.50, and we will offer them at only

98c. Pair.

For one lot of very nice Dongola and Kid Boots, heavy soles and nice lining, in both lace and button, sizes from 3 to 6 1-2; at 98c. A PAIR.

The best value for such a low price ever dreamed of. And then another lot of the best grades of boots, worth from $2.50 to $3.50. Very best stock and nicest styles, which we offer at only $1.49 A PAIR.

Ladies' Shoes, Sample Pairs, Fine Quality.

Come and see if we can't fit you with one of these bargains.

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Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

ROOFING PAINT.

When you get genuine dark red slate paint you get the BEST ROOFING PAINT MADE.

Its reputation has been won by real merit, and merit is the result of not trying to see how cheap this paint can be made, but how good and by use of very best ingredients in proper proportion to secure permanent results. It is ready for use, contains no tar, requires no heating, will not crack, run or wash off, and has been in use 55 years. It is an exceptional and unexcelled ROOF PAINT for tin, iron, shingles or felt. One coat preserves and protects the surface and STOPS ALL LEAKS at small expense. Write for catalogue.

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No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $10 and $15 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bldg. cor. Merk & Bridge

Pike's Immense Emporium Market
AT WORCESTER
Gutted by Fire!

A complete wreck. Canned Goods from the basement dept. that are slightly damaged by water. We have received here a large shipment of these goods comprised of Canned Goods of all kinds, Soap, Starch, Jelly, etc., that we will close at extremely low prices, regardless of cost.

Banner Market
Prescott St., Lowell, Mass.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not at undertd. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

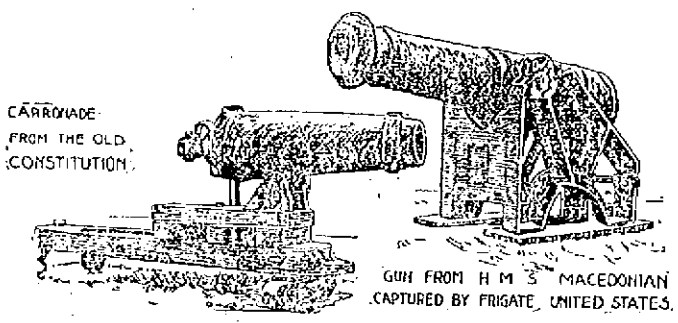

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissue, and send rich, life-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 247 CENTRAL STREET.

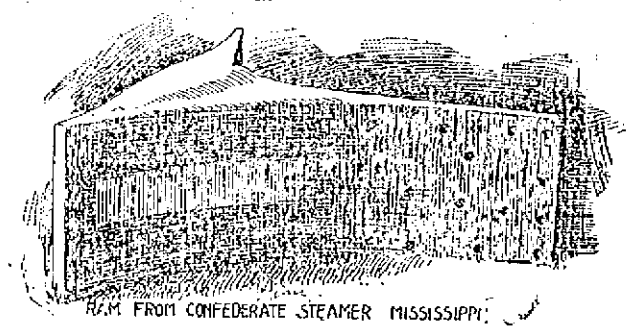
INTERESTING RELICS AT THE NAVY YARD IN BROOKLYN.

[Copyright, 1898, by F. A. Verdu.]

The trophies and relics taken from the battlefields of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Spanish ships which were sunk during the late war have seemingly made the people forget those trophies that adorn our parks and public places. Formerly visitors to the Brooklyn navy yard never failed to stop at trophy park and look with pleasure at the relics of past wars. Now they pass the place as if nothing were there. There are many interesting relics in the navy yard, and while some of them have not been taken from the battlefield or the ships of an enemy all have interesting histories.

As the visitor enters the yard and strolls down the broad walk past the commandant's office he finds a little triangle in which are mounted several queer looking cannon. This is trophy park, and in it are placed some of the relics taken from British ships during the war of 1812. The guns are mounted along the edge of the well kept lawn and point in all directions. There are six of them. They are of the smooth-bore type and are surmounted by a crown close to the firing pan. On the




RAM FROM CONFEDERATE STEAMER MISSISSIPPI

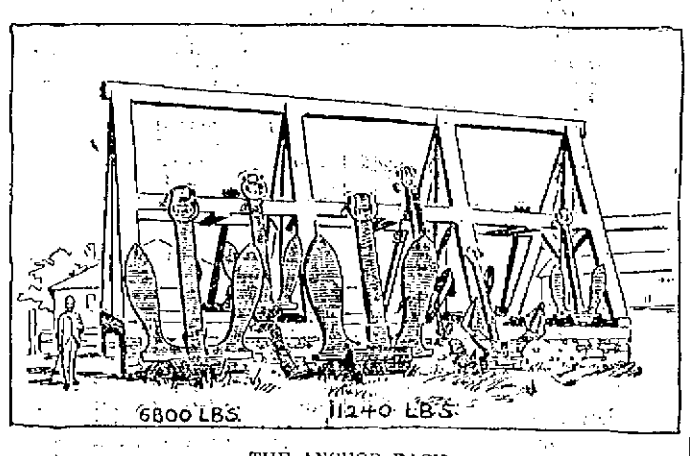
side of each gun is painted in large white letters, "Taken from H. M. S. Macedonian by the frigate United States Oct. 25, 1812." These guns have been in the navy yard for many years and make up one of the principal collections of old war relics.

Some time ago England, through her representatives, negotiated for the return of these guns to her. In one of the English dockyards is the American ship President, which was captured during the war of 1812. The vessel is rapidly going to pieces. England offered to exchange the ship for the guns, but her offer was refused, as it would be impossible to bring the ship to this country, and then Uncle Sam is not in the business of exchanging his war trophies.

At the northern apex of the park is a queer looking cannon mounted higher than the rest. It commands a full sweep of the walk leading to the York street gate and is one of the most prominent objects in the little park. It is one of the carronades that were mounted on the old frigate Constitution when that vessel met and defeated the English ship Guerriere off the coast of Newfoundland. It was this carronade that carried such destruction to the English vessel and wounded and killed so many of her men. Just back of this little gun is a tall shaft erected to the memory of the sailors and marines who fell during the assault and capture of the Barrier forts on the Canton river, China, Nov. 16-22, 1856. The monument is of gray stone and on its face bears the names of the men who were killed during the actions.

In the center of the park is mounted one of the old 12 inch "peacemakers" constructed in 1831. The gun is a massive piece of metal and was looked upon at the time of its construction as one of the finest specimens of the gunmaker's art and capable of doing great destruction. It threw a spherical shot weighing several hundred pounds. Facing the muzzle is a piece of armor plate about one foot in thickness. It is made up of several plates bolted together. It was penetrated by a shot fired from one of the "peacemakers." The inner plates are ragged on the edge where the shell tore them apart, showing the great force of the impact. Besides these there are a number of small guns or yacht cannon which were taken from some of the captured blockade runners during the civil war.

Near Admiral Bunce's headquarters is a massive piece of metal. It is wedge shaped and weighs many tons. It was taken from the Confederate ram Mississippi and has been at the navy yard a great many years.



THE ANCHOR RACK.

In another part of the yard surrounded by the big machine shops are the anchor rests. There the great "mud hooks" used on the vessels are placed until ready for service. There are many queer looking anchors to be found there. Some of them are from the old ships that have long since been placed out of commission or sold. Others are inventions sent to the yard to be tried. They did not prove successful and the owners, becoming discouraged, failed to take them away. On one of the rests is an anchor which closes up like a knife. It could be easily stowed away when not in use, but that is its only redeeming feature. The old style anchors, with their stationary stocks, arms and flukes are rapidly giving way to the great mud hooks with their movable fins. The anchors vary in size and weight, and there are some on the rests that weigh only a few hundred pounds, while others will tip the balance at many tons.

The largest ones are used on the battleships, and they are veritable monsters. They vary in weight from 6,800 to 11,200 pounds. There is none of the very old anchors in the yard now. The oldest are those that were used on the Portsmouth. Under the rests are the old wooden stocks taken from the anchors which were used on the Constitution and Constellation, when these two vessels were on the active list. These great pieces of wood are slowly going to pieces and within a very short time there will be nothing left of them excepting the iron bands.

Facing the parade grounds of the marine barracks are two of the old brass Dahlgren guns taken from one of the old vessels. They are mounted on light field carriages and will shortly be taken away.

There are many interesting relics to be found in the buildings in the navy yard. They are kept there by the officers in charge of the different departments, and nothing would induce them to part with their trophies, some of which are very valuable. One of these is a chair which was in Captain Isaac Hull's cabin on the Constitution when that vessel destroyed the British frigate Guerriere. Another is a chair from the old frigate Congress, which was taken from her when she returned after a disastrous cruise late in 1799. The chairs are in good condition and are very different from those used on board ship at present. They are made of black walnut, with leather seats, sides and backs. In many places the leather has broken, but otherwise the chairs are as good as ever.

A number of cannon which were taken from the ships that served in the civil war have been put to use in the yard. They are placed at the corners of each street and prevent wagons from getting on the sidewalks.

There are a number of relics in the ordnance sheds on the cob dock. They are in the form of cannon and the different kinds of shells used in them. There are also a number of the smaller arms used by the sailors and marines during the civil war.

A short distance from the ordnance dock, facing the athletic field, is a row of willow trees. They have been there for many years, and, while the best care has been given them, some have died. They were brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena early in the fifties on one of our ships which was returning home from Japan. They were first placed in the navy yard proper, but when a wave of improvement swept over the place they were removed to the cob dock, where they have been ever since. During one of the bad storms some few years ago some of the trees were destroyed.

FREDERIC A. VERDU.

THANKSGIVING EVE SONG

BY NEIL MACDONALD

Who on this bright Thanksgiving eve,
When youth and joy are met together,
Could be so wretched as to grieve,
Although inclement be the weather?

And who could, brooding, pine and fret,
With mirth and song the hours beguiling?
The keenest grief might woes forget
Where faces are responsive smiling.

Ye honored eld that we revere,
Come join us in our mirthful glory!
Your hoary heads make you more dear!
Sing your old song! Tell your old story!

Though fast the leaves fall from the tree,
Yet many springs the tree can number!
But one brief, fitful spring have we.
Then catch life's sunshine ere ye slumber.

A sigh for them, our dear ones dead,
Who never saw life's slow declining,
Who for their homes and country bled
And gave their lives without repining.

And e'en for this we thankful feel
For freemen's choicest offering given,
When they, beloved, faced hostile steel
And rose through smoke and fire to heaven.

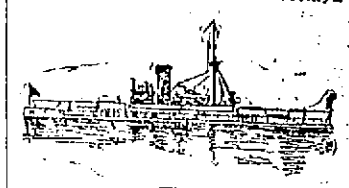
But thence sad mem'ries' rueful train!
Ye are misplaced where joy's abounding,
And age may taste of youth again,
Where song and music are resounding.



HUMBLE MEDAL OF HONOR M...

Uncle Sam has not rewarded brave deeds done by his sailors nearly as he has those performed by men of his land forces, and, while there have been a large number of medals given to the men in the army who distinguished themselves, few have been awarded in the navy. One of the last medals of honor to be given to one of Uncle Sam's sailors was presented to August Wilson, a first class boiler-maker, who at the time of his heroic deed was attached to the monitor Puritan.

August Wilson, with a number of his shipmates, was in the engine room of the monitor during one of the dock trials of the engines at the Brooklyn





navy yard when the crown sheets of one of the boilers gave way, sending volumes of scalding steam into the fire and engine rooms and injuring some of the men, among whom was Chief Engineer Cowie. Wilson opened the water tight door leading from the engine compartments and succeeded in getting several of the men out. He then returned to the fireroom and, crawling over the boilers, disconnected the injured one, thereby saving not only the vessel, but the lives of all on board. He was assisted by Fireman Fletcher. For their coolness and quick judgment they were awarded medals of honor and are among the few in the naval service to be thus honored, although the records of the department show many cases of extreme bravery performed by the men.

August Wilson has been in the service nearly 20 years.

LAST OF THE WAR CARPENTERS.

One by one the men who served in Uncle Sam's navy during the civil war are being put on the retired list, until now the veterans of the two wars can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. Among the last of the old timers who have reached the age limit and been placed on the retired list is Herbert M. Griffiths. He is the first and last of the carpenters appointed during the war. Mr. Griffiths was appointed Sept. 25, 1861. His first duty was in fitting out the naval portion of the Burnside expedition in Hampton Roads, and while on that duty he was sent to Baltimore to inspect steamers available for purchase by the government. He was attached to the flagship Philadelphia as fleet carpenter and proceeded with the expedition to Roanoke island and Newbern, N. C. He saw considerable fighting during the next year. In 1862 he was sent as inspector of the vessels being fitted out at Wilmington, Del., and at Philadelphia. He continued at this duty until 1866, when he was ordered to sea in the Chattanooga. The year following he was on the ill fated Sacramento, which was lost off the coast of India.

1861 1898



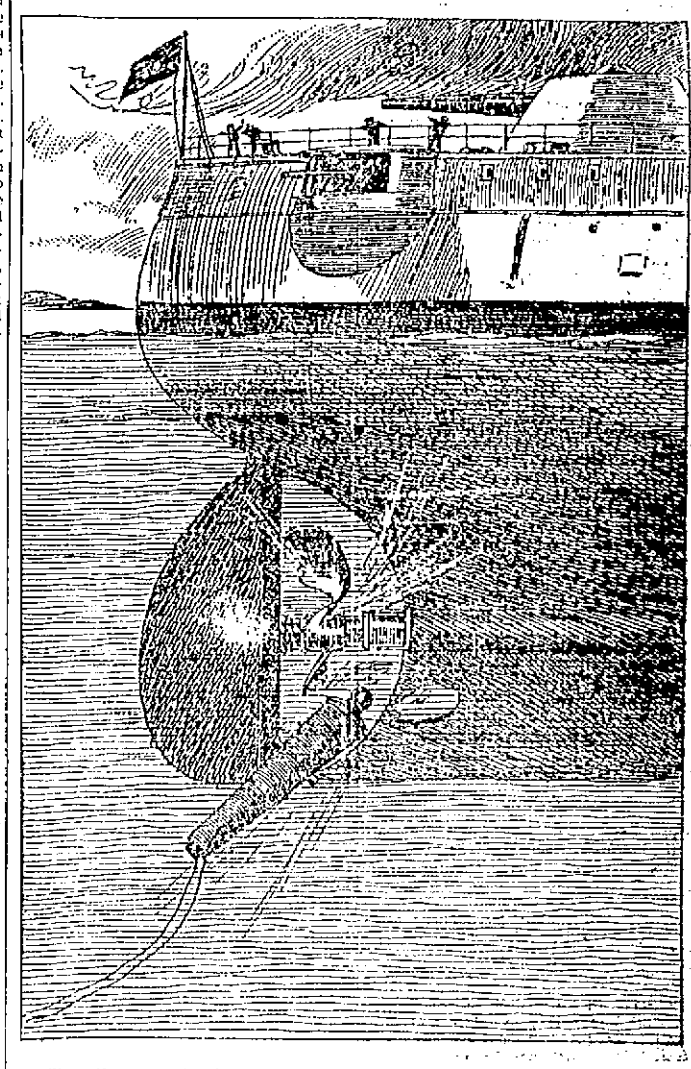
Mr. Griffiths has seen service in all kinds of vessels in the navy from the old sailing ships to the latest of the new type of vessel. He served on the cruiser Chicago for more than three years when that vessel was considered the finest of her class in the world. Mr. Griffiths has spent the greater portion of his time on the active list at sea.

After his last cruise he was ordered for duty at the New York navy yard, from which station he was retired just before the war between Spain and the United States was declared. He was ordered back to duty when war was declared and did much of the work of fitting out the vessels purchased at that time.

Convict's Invention.

It is said that a wonderful shaving machine of wood has been made by one Melchior Farkas, a convict in the penitentiary of the city of Szegedin, Hungary. Farkas was put to labor in the cabinet making shop of the prison, where he soon displayed great inventive ingenuity. With his machine he is said to have shaved all the inmates of the prison, nearly 150 in number, in rather less than an hour.

AN INGENIOUS SHIP CRIPPLER.



Since the war with Spain started all sorts of inventions for protecting our harbors have been submitted to the war department. Some of these are manifestly impossible of execution, while others are perfectly feasible and very ingenious. One plan for improvising a quick method of harbor defense has been suggested and experimented with by an engineer officer at Willets Point.

He wound several miles of wire around an old gun and, sending a current of electricity through the wire, made the gun a magnet. After his experiments he mapped out a plan of defense which may be put in operation at some of our ports if the occasion arises. The government owns a large number of smoothbore guns which are useless now for purposes of defense. These guns will be wound with wire until they become potential magnets. Then a string of them, connected by wire cable with the shore, will be sunk across the mouth of a harbor. Current will be obtained from some electric light or street railroad plant in the city. At the approach of an enemy's ships the current will be turned on. The guns will be magnetized. As the enemy's ship approach the line the attraction between their steel hulls and the magnets will draw the big guns from the bottom of the channel. They will cling to the hulls of the ships, and if they do not stop them they will divert them from their course and, dragging along the hulls, will eventually strike the propellers at the stern, disabling them. At the same time the magnetism will make useless all the compasses on the ships and make it impossible to guide them accurately.

This plan, while probably not necessary at a point like New York, would be very useful at some of our less protected harbors. It has been considered by scientists at Columbia university and pronounced by them perfectly feasible.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT MAY BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.



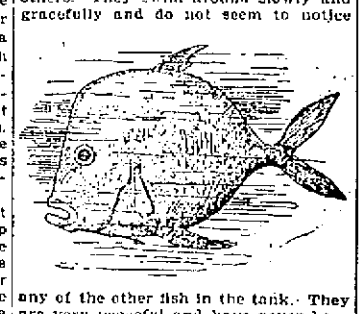
There are again rumors afloat in the recent English publications that the Duke of Connaught will be the next commander in chief of the British army. The Duke of Connaught is the youngest son of Queen Victoria. He is called Prince Patrick in Ireland and Prince Arthur in England, as he bears both these names. The duchess, his wife, is Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Charles of Prussia.

The queen has been fond of placing royal personages in important positions in the army and navy. The Duke of Edinburgh, Connaught's elder brother, is naval commander in chief at Plymouth, and Connaught himself has been holding the lucrative post of military governor of Portsmouth. He started his military career at the age of 16 as a cadet at Woolwich and has been performing military duties ever since. He served in Egypt in 1882 and has been much in India, part of the time as commander in chief at Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL MOONFISH.

Nature made a master stroke when she produced the moonfish, for while in shape they are not beautiful their skins are exquisite. The moonfish is a specimen of the many beautiful fish that are to be found in southern waters, and, while its home is in the Bermudas, it is also found along the coast of Florida and in the gulf of Mexico. There are a number of them in the New York aquarium, and their tank is one of the few that are continually surrounded by visitors.

The fish are peculiarly formed, but what they lack in shape they make up in color. They are very thin and have long, sorrowful faces. They have the appearance of being made out of silver and highly polished. Their fins are very delicate. The dorsal fin is large and curved and looks like half a crescent. It is of very fine web, as are the others. They swim around slowly and gracefully and do not seem to notice



any of the other fish in the tank. They are very peaceful and have never been known to fight with their neighbors.

A THANKSGIVING TOAST



UNCLE SAM: "Here's to my birds—the Bird o' Freedom and the Bird o' Feed 'em!"

NEW INVENTIONS.

A toy parachute has been placed on the market, having a weight to be inserted in the top when it is thrown in the air, which falls out as the toy begins to descend and rights it, causing the umbrella to open.

Two western inventors have patented a cushion for chair rockers, consisting of an inflatable tube of heavy rubber to be inserted in the face of the rocker, the valve for inflation being at the rear end of the rocker.

A German inventor has discovered that celluloid can be used for the manufacture of the vibrating parts of musical instruments in place of metal, the substitute being entirely free from rust and having a tone equal to that of the metal reeds.

To retain shirt bosoms in place, a southerner has patented a device composed of two strips of flexible webbing crossing at the back, with fasteners at the end which clasp the edges of the bosom and draw it against the body to prevent it from bulging out.

To prevent fires where flues and chimneys pass through inflammable partitions water jackets of tin or light metal are placed around the openings, the solder of the pockets melting in the heat and discharging the fluid on the fire.

To prevent dust and dirt from gathering on bicycle chains a Frenchman has designed a cover of rubber or other flexible material, to be slipped over the chain after it is in place on the sprocket wheels, covering three sides of it and leaving only the inner surface exposed.

A Californian has patented an attachment for shears used in cutting flowers, consisting of a pair of metal plates to be clamped on the blades to shut and grip the stem as it is cut off, holding it until released by opening the blades.

To assist in holding wearing apparel while darning holes therein the material is stitched over a flexible metal ring, the ends of which lap each other and engage one of a series of catches to expand the ring to the proper size.

A colorless ink for use in writing on postal cards, etc., is made by mixing together sulphuric acid and water, the writing becoming permanently visible when the paper is heated.

To secure corks in bottles without the use of wire holes a short nail is inserted in a hole formed in the neck of the bottle at the time it is cast, entering the side of the cork and holding it fast until withdrawn by a hook.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:39; sets, 4:20.
Moon rises—9:18 p. m.
High water—2 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.

There are now indications of a storm approaching off the south Atlantic coast, which will probably move northward during the next 24 hours. While the rain promised may continue into Friday morning, the chances are most in favor of fair weather Friday, with partly cloudy skies and variable winds; from present indications no great change in temperature is probable during the remainder of the week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOUBLE ROASTER FREE.

Our annual offer for Thanksgiving is a large size turkey roaster with a pound of 75 cent tea. Dickson Bros.' big ten store, 95 Merrimack st.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Atlas, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high-grade Piano.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Buy your watches of Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Convery of Adams street yesterday.

The John Boyle O'Reilly reading circle will celebrate the first anniversary of their institution Dec. 12.

Colder weather soon and Rourke & Sullivan can fill your bins with the best coal. 223 Central St.

RESIGNED HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. S. Darlington, formerly a pastor of this city, has resigned from his church in Fall River in order to devote the whole of the next six months in conducting special evangelistic services in different parts of this country. His resignation was accepted at the general committee held in the South Street church, Providence, R. I., Tuesday.

MILL GIRLS INJURED.

Ida Couture of John avenue, and Mary McMann of the Merrimack corporation, both employes of the Merrimack manufacturing company met with accidents while at work yesterday and had to be removed to the Lowell corporation hospital.

Miss Couture had three fingers of her left hand crushed in gearing, and Miss McMann accidently fell over a truck and received an ugly gash over the left eye.

AGAIN ON TRIAL.

In the superior court in Cambridge before Judge Hardy the case of Joseph J. Redmond vs. Paul Butler et als., administrators, is again on trial. This is an action of tort to recover $30,000 damages for personal injuries sustained Sept. 30, 1891, by plaintiff, who was in the employ of the defendants' testator in the manufacture of cartridges by reason of a kettle filled with molten lead exploding and the contents being thrown upon him, burning him upon the head, face, chest and arms and depriving him of one eye. J. R. Dunbar, P. J. Doherty, J. P. Feeney, J. F. Owens for plaintiff; Burke & Corbett, F. L. Washburn for defendants.

OFFICE TO LET—A nice office to let in The Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. William M. Noyes, formerly superintendent at the Lowell Bleachery, observed his 70th birthday at Chester, N. H., on Monday.

Among those present were his daughter, Mrs. William M. Sherwell, her husband, who is the well-known paymaster of the American Bolt company of this city, and a Royal Arcanumite of note, Master Walter Sherwell, Fred W. Noyes and wife and Mrs. Belsey Marston, the latter a sister of the honored gentleman.

Mr. Noyes was one of the oldest residents of the Lowell Bleachery corporation district and resided for many years on Carter street. In early life he learned the trade of machinist and was thus occupied at the Bleachery until the decease of the late Fordyce Coburn, whom he succeeded as superintendent.

Mr. Noyes next turned his attention to farming, having purchased the farm residence in Chester, where the happy event of Monday took place. His Lowell friends wish him joyous returns of his natal day.

DRACUT.

The new school building in Dracut Centre will be dedicated with appropriate exercises next Monday. Dr. Charles S. Murkland, president of the New Hampshire State college will deliver the principal address. There will be singing by the school children. The ceremonies will take place in the new building.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Dracut held a box party in the vestry of the Centre meeting house last evening and the event proved a complete success. The affair lasted until nearly midnight.

MUSIC HALL.

Manager Woodhull of the High Rollers Burlesque company, which opens in Music hall this evening, has engaged Sylvia Starr as his leading model. Miss Starr represents the highest type, according to artistic ideas of American womanhood, her various proportions, from head to toe, being perfect. The measurements of her figure are: Height, 5 feet, 8 inches; neck, 14 inches; shoulder, 37 inches; bust, 35 inches; waist, 32 inches; hip, 38 inches; calf, 14½ inches; ankle, 8½ inches; length of foot, 10 inches; length of forearm, 10 3-4 inches; upper arm, 14 inches; length of middle toe, 2 1-8 inches; circumference of great toe, 3 inches; of thumb, 2 1-8 inches; of palm, 8 inches; length of hand, 7 inches.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Cobur DENTIST 31 Merrimack St.



SUPT. DAVIS of the Police Department.

OF OLD TIME FIGHTS

Before the Days of Police Patrol Wagons.

Supt. Davis' Interesting Reminiscences of the Early Days—Showers of Bricks and Stove Covers—A Dead Man Who Kicked the Sergeant.

Well, times are not what they used to be in the police business remarked Supt. Davis reminiscently to a small party seated in the deputy's office a few days ago.

I thought I detected a sigh from the superintendent as he spoke, but I was mistaken, as the remainder of my tale will convince you.

Now none is more interesting when talking experiences than Superintendent Davis, for he has been all through the department from super to super and in his time has been in many an exciting adventure, and taking advantage of his reminiscent mood I ventured: "What was the narrowest escape from being killed that you ever had?"

"The night I was elected chief, I guess," quickly returned the superintendent with a grin.

It was narrow at that; but there were others and the conversation leading to exciting times in the police department Supt. Davis said: "Perhaps the most exciting time I ever had was during my first year on the police force in the winter of 1876. I was off duty on this night and had gone to bed, when about midnight an alarm of fire called the department to a junk shop blaze in Gorham street, almost opposite the new post office. An immense crowd had gathered when along came Officers Farrington and Herman Tilton with a drunken man and a great crowd following. A drunken woman, supposedly the daughter of the prisoner, was fighting the officers and one of the officers at the fire placed her under arrest. Immediately the fun began for the crowd pitched into the police in an attempt to rescue the woman. I was in citizen's clothing but I had my club with me and drawing it rushed into the melee. A fireman grabbed my club but I wrenched it away from him and was just getting interested in a couple of fighters when some one sent a brick against my head and I went down and out temporarily. When I got up I caught one of the fighters and we started down Central street, meeting the night shift, who assisted us. We had to pass the Fiske block, then in process of construction, and in the street near it was a big pile of bricks. For five minutes after we reached that brick pile I never saw anything come so speedy in my life as did those bricks. Innocent and guilty alike were struck and it was fight all the way to the station. As we reached the station the crowd made another desperate attempt to rescue the prisoners who then numbered about 10. The officers in the guard room upon hearing us approach jumped out of the window and the first thing one of them did was to make an ungodly smash at my head mistaking me for one of the disturbers. Luckily I dodged it and yelled to him before he got in another one else I wouldn't have worked the next day. We got them in all right but that fight was the greatest brick throwing affair I ever was connected with."

"Did you ever hear about the fellow biting 'Josh' McCaffrey's finger?" inquired the superintendent a few minutes later. That was a laughable affair for the officers, but painful for "Josh." He was captain and had forbidden us going into the cells without permission. An unusually bad man was in this night for drunkenness, and was confined in the steerage (the basement cells). "Josh" during the night went down to speak with the prisoner. He had not been down there long when he came up two steps at a jump and yelled at us excitedly, "Why the devil didn't you fellows come down when I called?"

"We didn't hear him, and told him so, and were afraid to go down without permission. Then "Josh" held up his hand and showed a badly lacerated forefinger, the top of which was bitten nearly off. We asked him how it happened, and he said, 'I was talking with that fellow in number one and I happened to lean on the bars with my fingers sticking through them. The minute he spied my finger he put his teeth into it, and I couldn't get at him to make him let go.'"

One of the hardest fights that the superintendent ever had, as he afterward told us, was with a well-known character, who had been complained of by his family, having driven them out of the house. The superintendent told it as follows: "I went up to the house with Sergt. Gregg and had got almost up the flight of stairs when the door at the head of the stairs opened and the man I was looking for saw me. The next instant he had a revolver levelled at me and cried out, "Come up you ——— and I'll fill you full of lead." I made a dash up for the door and he, not expecting it, attempted to close me out. I got my foot in between the door and the wall and got it open, and as I did he gave me a most beautiful left-handed hit in the jaw and I returned the compliment, at the same time making a grab for the revolver. Then we wrestled, and tripping him we both went in a heap over a stove. The contact with the stove sent his feet against the mantelpiece and down came the lamp. By a great piece of luck I managed to catch the lamp and replace it, and then he and I went under the table. Just then two women of the family entered the room and immediately the stove covers began to fly and the sergeant was kept busy with the women. After a tough old fight I got the hand-cuffs on him and found that the revolver, a 22 calibre six shooter, was loaded in every chamber.

"How about your funny experiences?" I inquired, and the superintendent began, "I was over on Davidson street one night long ago and found one of the well-known ones lying across the sidewalk with a box of sardines in his hand and his mind in the farthest corner of dreamland. It was impossible to awaken him, and going across to "Dog alley" I obtained one of those two-wheeled rag-pickers' carts that was there. It takes an artist, you know, to load one of these affairs so as to balance it, and very gingerly I dumped in Mr. Drunk, with his lower limbs extending over the back, so as to maintain the equilibrium, and getting inside of the big cross handle bar started off over East Merrimack street with my little police lantern in front as a headlight. As I neared the square the sergeant who was standing there in the pitch dark remarked aloud, "Well, what kind of a thing is this coming along?"

"I've got a dead man," I replied, "get in the boat there and push it along with me."

"The sergeant went to the rear of the cart, and was just bending over to push when up shot one of the brogans of the drunk, catching the sergeant under the jaw and sending his head back. "Biff" went the long whip which the sergeant carried, over the prostrate form of the drunk, and the latter sat bolt upright like a flash. As the drunk sat up, away flew the equilibrium of the tip cart. The handle came up around my neck, destroying my equilibrium, the drunk rolled out at the sergeant's feet, and the sergeant rolled over him. After we had got matters righted, the sergeant remarked as he brushed himself, "The next time you have any dead men to hop on me, bring them along in an undertaker's wagon."

These are only a few instances making up the lot of the policeman so truly called unhappy, but happily they occur with less frequency than in the old days when coppers were fewer and patrolwagons unknown.

A DOUBTFUL HONOR.

Mr. Kelly's Likeness Carved In Stone at a Penitentiary's Entrance.

Mr. Owen Kelly, whose home is on the Falls road in Baltimore, enjoys the doubtful honor of having his likeness carved in the granite entrance to the new penitentiary building. Mr. Kelly formerly owned a piece of ground which he sold to the directors of the penitentiary when they were acquiring property for the location of the new buildings. He was greatly interested in the erection of the buildings and spent most of his time in the vicinity talking with the workmen and constituting himself a sort of independent superintendent.

Some few weeks ago a stone carver began cutting ornamental designs in the granite arch which forms the entrance on Forrest street to the administration building. The architect's design called for the faces of two men on the inside of the arch. One face depicts a prisoner entering the institution. The face wears a mustache, and the downcast eyes speak plainly of the feelings of a man who is about to be shut out from the world to pay the penalty of a crime against the laws of the state.

Opposite this face is carved the face of a prisoner who has expiated his crime and is leaving the prison. His face is smoothly shaven, and the artist has succeeded fairly well in giving the face an expression of happiness and satisfaction over his release.

Outside the arch the architect provided for the carving of two satyrs. One of these can be plainly seen in the stone, but on the other side appears what is said to be an excellent likeness of Mr. Kelly. The story goes that Mr. Kelly asked why his likeness could not be carved in the stone. Any face would do for the carver, and he readily consented to fix the likeness of Mr. Kelly there indelibly.—Baltimore Sun.

Golfer Beheaded a Lark.

In a golf match recently a lark flying across the ground was hit by a golf ball and decapitated.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

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First Cabin, $47.50 to $60 single, $89.75 to $114 returns. Second Cabin, $32.50; round trip $61.75. Steerage, $21.50; prepaid, $24.00.
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They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels.

You will find that the use of

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LAND OF FORTUNES.

ENGINEER WRITES OF CAPITALISTS' CHANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

He Says Savage Tribes Keep Adventurers Away From Mountains Having a Wealth of Ore—Profits in Tobacco and Electric Roads.

An interesting letter concerning conditions in the Philippines has been received by Edward L. Foster of Newark, N. J., from his son, Frank H. Foster, an electrician with Company A, battalion of engineers, U. S. A. It was written in Manila, where the company now is stationed. The following are extracts from the letter, which is dated Oct. 8:

"Since we received our newspapers last week we feel at home, for they all lead us to believe that we are on 'American soil,' and that the islands are not to be given up, and all this brings more forcibly to the light the future business and money making possibilities now obscured, but which are yet wrapped up in this city. For your information I will give you an idea of the existing conditions, which certainly must and will be improved. There is here a vast undeveloped wealth in minerals, hemp and tobacco, which, when the islands are under an American administration, will show great beneficial results. We have not personally been in the mountains, nor have I talked with any one who has direct personal knowledge of the conditions, but that gold is there in abundance seems to be an unquestioned fact. The nearest mountains to Manila are 12 miles distant, but they seem to be as foreign to the inhabitants of the city and coast as if they were a thousand in lea away. The Spaniards do not venture there for any industrial purpose, because, in my belief, they find it easier and more in accord with their tasks to oppress and tax the natives than to labor themselves. They seem to be natural born officeholders.

"The natives do not venture into the interior because of their inability to organize and combat successfully with the almost savage tribes that inhabit the mountains and fight with the bow and arrow and blowpipes. The Chinese have made some most successful incursions into the mountains, but have been prohibited from doing so by the Spaniards when possible, and prevented from taking their gold away. There are three mining companies here on the island, but they are operated by foreigners, and we hear little about them. The tobacco grown here, I believe, is quite unknown to Americans—at least it was so to me. The quality seems to be very uniform, and, I judge, would rank next to the very best Havana, although it has a decidedly different flavor from Cuban tobacco. To me it is preferable. We purchase here in La Insular cigar factory, in which building we are quartered, 100 cigars for $1.80 Spanish silver, equal to 90 cents in United States coin, and, in my opinion, the cigar is quite equal to the ordinary 10 cent cigar as sold in New York city. I doubt not that some enterprising Americans will yet find a profit in Manila tobacco.

"There is an ice plant here, but from the quantity of ice that I have seen it must be very small. A man with a cold storage plant would have a bonanza. The water is bad and will have to be improved in some manner. The new city is very low and would have to be graded over again. Fifty per cent of the buildings and native houses would be condemned by both a health officer and a building inspector. Seventy-five per cent would not be passed by a fire underwriter. The horse car lines, of which there are two, would have the Bergh society after them to begin with, but aside from that service would meet all requirements for awhile with a small additional expense. The cars, while not up to date, are serviceable, and the roadbed and rails, I must say, are in far better condition, and kept so, than on any road where I have been employed. They are A No. 1.

"You may know this when I say that one very husk pony, no higher than my shoulder, is all that is deemed necessary to haul one car that carries most of the time from 25 to 90 passengers. There are no grades whatever except where the streets are raised to cross a bridge. At these places one or two extra horses are used. In crossing the bridges the car is first stopped about a block away, an extra horse is hitched on, and a man is stationed on either side of the horses with a lash. The driver has a lash and a tin whistle that makes a noise like a steam siren. The car is started, the horses are lashed, the whistle is blown, and the men shout until the car reaches the top of the grade, which usually happens after several attempts have been made.

"There is a very good electric light plant, which is American. I have done my best looking over the country for a waterfall that would furnish power for installing an electric power plant to transmit power to the city for lighting purposes, and if need be for an electric road. Conditions are such now that I fear there would not be sufficient demand for an electric road using coal for a power producer, but with a good waterfall such a thing is likely to happen, and I do not hesitate to say that if it be found within a reasonable distance of the city it will be an objective point for capital if the lands are annexed. I have located one waterfall that is sufficient for such a purpose, but am not sufficiently posted as to details to describe it fully, but I expect to be next week."—Special New York Press.

Religion Growing In Kansas and Nebraska.

It is said that the western counties of the states of Kansas and Nebraska are growing more religious. The secretary of the State Sunday School association says that he has found that his audiences are larger at the conventions he has been holding than have been the political meetings. Two years ago it was the other way.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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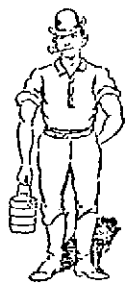
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